

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

THREE CENTS

Copyright 1919 by
The Christian Science Publishing Society

BOSTON, U.S.A., WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1919

Twenty
Pages

VOL. XII, NO. 14

RESPONSIBILITIES OF UNION LABOR IN BRITAIN ARE SHOWN

J. H. Thomas Tells Trade Union Congress in London 5,250,000 Organized Workers Constitute a Power Second to None

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—The special trade union congress opened today in Central Hall, Westminster, under the presidency of J. H. Thomas, M.P., to discuss the nationalization of the mines, the cost of living, unemployment, conscription, the British policy in Russia, and the creation of a labor general staff. Speeches on anti-nationalization show that the question before the congress was less one of this policy, which the congress has endorsed for years, than of the method to be used to enforce the adoption of nationalization by the government.

In his opening speech, Mr. Thomas introduced the subject showing a marked preference for political rather than industrial action in the matter. The congress, he said, had been called together to determine the future action of the trade unions in view of the government's refusal to accept the nationalization proposals submitted by the parliamentary committee and the miners' federation.

The question, he declared, must be determined in the interests of the whole nation and not in the interests of any section of the community, adding that the sound course was for them to convince the public of the justice of their cause and the fairness of their methods.

Irresponsible Action Dangerous

For this purpose, Mr. Thomas said, the political side of the trade union movement could be used as effectively and with less inconvenience and expense than the industrial side.

Five and one-fourth million organized workers were a power in the country, second to none, but there would be no greater danger than for this power to be utilized without any regard to the responsibilities entailed.

Frank Hodges, the secretary of the Miners Federation, gave a report of the interview between the government and the parliamentary committee and the miners' executive, regarding nationalization. Following Mr. Hodges, Will Thorne, M.P., moved a resolution to defer decision by the congress until the adjournment conference to be held after Parliament reassembles next February.

Nationalization of Mines

At that time the trade union movement would be called upon to give effect to the nationalization resolution to compel the government's acceptance of the Sankey report passed at the Glasgow congress. Such action would not be necessary if the government decides, meanwhile, to introduce legislation in line with the nationalization policy outlined in the Coal Commission majority report.

Robert Smillie, the president of the Miners Federation, in supporting the resolution in a characteristic speech, said he did not think the conference required more arguments to convince the delegates of the wisdom of nationalization.

He had, however, no hope even in the event of an early general election that it would be fought on the issue of nationalization. Nothing, Mr. Smillie said amidst cheers, would move the present government but industrial force. He hoped the government would wisely agree to nationalization, but if not, he trusted that the next Congress would meet prepared to take strike action. The resolution was carried unanimously.

GERMANY AGREES TO REIMBURSE BELGIUM

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Brussels correspondent

BRUSSELS, Belgium (Monday)—Thanks to the initiative of Mr. Delacroix, Premier and Finance Minister of Belgium, Germany has agreed definitely to reimburse the sum of 5,500,000 francs in paper money issued during the German occupation of Belgium. The reimbursement is to begin on April 1, 1920, when Germany will remit bonds, to be redeemed at the latest in 20 years and to bear interest at the rate of 5 per cent. The great difference existing between the present and the normal rates of exchange accounts for the fact that the interest is to be declared twice yearly.

Thus Belgium will be repaid a part of the debt owing to her and will become a creditor to Germany for a sum four times greater in marks than the original debt by reason of the rate of exchange.

FRENCH MINERS' STRIKE THREAT

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Monday)—The French miners threaten to strike on February 16, 1920, if the individual pension rate is not raised, the demand being that men shall receive 1500 francs, and widows 750 francs. The government, in its scheme for miners' pensions, has proposed that the individual pension shall be 1080 francs. The miners are hopeful of winning their point before the date set for the strike.

SUBPOENA AGAINST MR. MARTENS STANDS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—In the State Supreme Court yesterday Justice Greenbaum denied the motion made last week by Dudley Field Malone, that the subpoena issued by the Lusk legislative committee investigating alleged seditionist activities, calling upon Ludwig C. A. K. Martens, so-called Soviet Russia representative here, to produce his diplomatic correspondence with the Soviet Government, be vacated.

Mr. Martens was about to appear before the committee last Thursday when Mr. Malone made the motion in his behalf. Although Justice Greenbaum granted no stay, the committee excused Mr. Martens, pending decision, until tomorrow, when he will either appear with the papers sought, or by refusing to appear possibly force the committee to resort to contempt measures.

FOREIGN MONEY USED IN BRITAIN

Object of Revolutionary Activities Said to Be to Abolish Parliamentary Government—German Army Being Reduced

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

WESTMINSTER, England (Tuesday)—The Home Secretary, it was stated in the House of Commons today, was aware that certain persons were carrying on a revolutionary propaganda in Great Britain to abolish parliamentary government and to set up a tyrannical government on the lines of the Russian Soviet system. Some of the propagandists were foreigners and money was known to have been brought to England for such purposes from abroad. It was believed, however, that the amount was not large.

Winston Spencer Churchill, Secretary of State for War, stated in the House today that he had no information to show that Germany was endeavoring to reorganize her army for offensive purposes. On the contrary, all the evidence went to show that the regular army was being reduced in general accordance with the Peace Treaty, although, strictly, this was to take place only after ratification.

In August, the regular army was estimated at 500,000 men, he said, and today it was 390,000. There were reserve formations, it was true, such as civic guards and armed constabulary. It was, however, only of the latter that the units were mobile. The constabulary strength was estimated at 70,000 men, and these were distributed only in the larger towns. The reserve formations and the civic guards were civilians.

Mr. Bonar Law, government leader in the House, at question time today, said it was not possible to discuss, by question and answer, how the Peace Treaty would be affected by the United States refusing to be a party to the League of Nations. It was a complicated question, he added, requiring careful investigation by skilled legal experts and would take time.

Mr. Bonar Law also answered, in the negative, the question whether there were any negotiations proceeding for a separate Anglo-French treaty.

NON-PARTISAN MEN ARRIVE IN ST. PAUL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

ST. PAUL, Minnesota—The annual session of the National Committee of the Non-Partisan League, scheduled for yesterday, was postponed until North Dakota committeemen are able to break away from their duties in connection with the Legislature, now in session. Lynn J. Frazier, Governor of North Dakota, has been advancing his doctrine throughout the east and now is attending a conference of the Committee of Forty-Eight in St. Louis.

A. C. Townley, president of the National Non-Partisan League, is at the special session of the North Dakota Legislature, while other league members have been attending the National Equity meeting at Madison, Wisconsin.

Delegates from 12 other states in which the league is established have arrived in St. Paul. Informal conferences were held here at national headquarters in the Endicott Building. It is expected the executive session will be convened today or tomorrow.

NEWBERRY CASE IS SET FOR JANUARY 27

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

DETROIT, Michigan—Judge Clarence W. Sessions, in the Federal District Court at Grand Rapids, Michigan, has set the date for the trial of Truman H. Newberry, Senator from Michigan, and 134 campaign associates for January 27, 1920. Motions to quash the indictments specifying a number of alleged overt acts and fraud in Mr. Newberry's election fight will be heard on January 5. Arguments of all witnesses called before the grand jury are set for next Monday. Mr. Newberry, 27, and 27 of his principal political associates stood mute when arraigned on Monday. Pleas of not guilty were entered for all.

CUMMINS RAILWAY PLAN IS ASSAILED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Urging continued government operation, ownership and control of the railroad properties of the country, Robert M. La Follette (R.), Senator from Wisconsin, yesterday started a series of addresses in opposition to the Cummins bill now being debated by the Senate. The Wisconsin Senator charged that the railroad interests were spending \$1,000,000 in creating sentiment for the passage of this bill, under which the properties go back to their owners.

Senator La Follette advocated the continuance for some time of the existing scheme, in order to give government operation a fair trial under normal conditions. It would be a crime, he declared, to leave private interests to determine fundamental question of transportation.

Plans Contrasted

"There are three possible settlements of the present railway question," he said. "First, to return the roads to private management without legislation changing the methods of regulation. Second, to adopt the pending bill or some similar measure radically changing their organization, regulation and control. Third, to continue present government operation in order thoroughly to test government management under normal conditions. I have suggested that this test be for five years."

"The first proposition is impracticable, because the roads, if returned to private hands, are incapable of giving service unless assisted by the government, and unless rates are immediately increased. Every proposal for resuming private management has included financial assistance and higher rates. It is claimed that the present plight is due to government control during the war. This is both false and dishonest. The railroads were broken down before the war, and, if there had been no war, would have been worse off today than they are. In September, 1915, two years before the government interfered, President Wilson said:

"The transportation problem is an exceedingly serious and pressing one. There has been reason to fear that our railroads would not much longer be able to cope with it successfully as at present equipped and coordinated."

Necessary Conditions

"The three essentials of proper railroad service are adequate service, equality as to rates and services, and reasonableness of rates. From 1830 to 1874, we had unrestricted private control. The railroads did just what they pleased. They built state according to their will. They built centers of population and industry where they wished. They built up Chicago, Pittsburgh, New York City; they determined the social and industrial life of the country."

Continuing his indictment of private management of the railroad systems, the Senator refuted charges that the present financial plight was in any way due to government operation. Bankruptcy, he said, was facing many of the railroads when the government took them over.

"Senators who have listened to the speeches in favor of this bill," he continued, "must have been impressed with the thought that the government has practically ruined the railroads' finances. That is not true. Their embarrassments are simply due to trying to float a business upon fictitious capitalization. In the history of the business world there is nothing approaching it. It has been the subject of articles and volumes by European financiers, in the effort to protect foreign investors in American railway securities. Yet we Americans, stupidly or worse, accept the financial statements of the railroads at their face value."

"The government has appropriated \$1,250,000 to take care of railroad finances during the year and eight months the government has operated the roads. Yet a year before the government took the roads, Judge Thom estimated that it would take \$1,250,000 a year in order not to restrict the business and productive energies of the country, and in order to supply them reasonably with the facilities which growing business will require." This estimate was made in November, 1916, months before we entered the war. Even then the railroads were demanding a sum larger than was required for the expenses of the United States Government. That estimate did not consider the increases of wages which have been necessary, nor the higher cost of fuel and equipment."

PROBABLE WINNER OF AUSTRALIAN FLIGHT

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—Capt. Ross Smith, flying a Vickers-Vimy machine, is expected to reach Australia today, and so to win the £10,000 prize offered by the Australian Government for a flight from Great Britain to Australia. He left here on November 12.

COLLABORATORS IN BELGIAN PAPER HELD

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Antwerp correspondent

ANTWERP, Belgium (Monday)—Mr. Jamar, a newly elected deputy, and Mr. Longueville, the Socialist city councilor in Antwerp, were arrested today with five other collaborators in the Belgian defeatist paper, "Socialism Belge," which was printed at The Hague during the war.

DEVELOPMENT OF WATERWAYS URGED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Interchange of traffic between rail lines and water lines is advocated before the Rivers and Harbors Congress

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Neither profiteering nor Bolshevism is going to destroy this nation, Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, told the National Rivers and Harbors Congress at the opening session of the fifteenth annual convention yesterday. All good citizens of the United States, he declared, are determined that justice, law and order shall prevail in the republic but he warned the Congress that people must not be too impatient about the Nation's getting back to a peace status.

"There are no short cuts to normal conditions; the cost of living can't be cut by patent nostrums," Secretary Daniels asserted. Upon the present complicated situation depends, the present high cost of commodities, and the development of adequate transport facilities and distributing agencies will do much to afford relief, Mr. Daniels said. "Our rivers are almost without commerce today, while congestion on the railroads is serious. Freight transportation cost is a large item in everything we use. Not a pound of freight should be sent by rail when it could be sent by water. Rivers, harbors, and railroads must be developed to meet the demand of our foreign traffic, which will develop enormously in the next 10 years."

"We have just begun the business of shipbuilding, and we are going to end every ship we can build to carry our goods to the world. We must have the equal of the world's greatest merchant marine. Our waterways and harbors must be developed to accommodate a large movement of goods from inland to the coasts."

As for the seat of the convention, to meet the first or second Tuesday in June, the general impression was that either Chicago or St. Louis would be chosen. The boosters from these cities were there by the score and ready to convince the National Committee that their city would be by all odds the best and wisest selection.

Booms Launched

"It is not the purpose of the committee to discuss candidates at this time, William H. Hays, chairman, announced, but the 'old-timers' winks at this declaration of intention, knowing well that this question will be given consideration in the executive session of the committee.

"The transportation problem is an exceedingly serious and pressing one. There has been reason to fear that our railroads would not much longer be able to cope with it successfully as at present equipped and coordinated."

Necessary Conditions

"The three essentials of proper railroad service are adequate service, equality as to rates and services, and reasonableness of rates. From 1830 to 1874, we had unrestricted private control. The railroads did just what they pleased. They built state according to their will. They built centers of population and industry where they wished. They built up Chicago, Pittsburgh, New York City; they determined the social and industrial life of the country."

Continuing his indictment of private management of the railroad systems, the Senator refuted charges that the present financial plight was in any way due to government operation. Bankruptcy, he said, was facing many of the railroads when the government took them over.

"Senators who have listened to the speeches in favor of this bill," he continued, "must have been impressed with the thought that the government has practically ruined the railroads' finances. That is not true. Their embarrassments are simply due to trying to float a business upon fictitious capitalization. In the history of the business world there is nothing approaching it. It has been the subject of articles and volumes by European financiers, in the effort to protect foreign investors in American railway securities. Yet we Americans, stupidly or worse, accept the financial statements of the railroads at their face value."

"The government has appropriated \$1,250,000 to take care of railroad finances during the year and eight months the government has operated the roads. Yet a year before the government took the roads, Judge Thom estimated that it would take \$1,250,000 a year in order not to restrict the business and productive energies of the country, and in order to supply them reasonably with the facilities which growing business will require." This estimate was made in November, 1916, months before we entered the war. Even then the railroads were demanding a sum larger than was required for the expenses of the United States Government. That estimate did not consider the increases of wages which have been necessary, nor the higher cost of fuel and equipment."

PROBABLE WINNER OF AUSTRALIAN FLIGHT

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—Capt. Ross Smith, flying a Vickers-Vimy machine, is expected to reach Australia today, and so to win the £10,000 prize offered by the Australian Government for a flight from Great Britain to Australia. He left here on November 12.

DEVELOPMENT OF WATERWAYS URGED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Interchange of traffic between rail lines and water lines is advocated before the Rivers and Harbors Congress

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Neither profiteering nor Bolshevism is going to destroy this nation, Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, told the National Rivers and Harbors Congress at the opening session of the fifteenth annual convention yesterday. All good citizens of the United States, he declared, are determined that justice, law and order shall prevail in the republic but he warned the Congress that people must not be too impatient about the Nation's getting back to a peace status.

"There are no short cuts to normal conditions; the cost of living can't be cut by patent nostrums," Secretary Daniels asserted. Upon the present complicated situation depends, the present high cost of commodities, and the development of adequate transport facilities and distributing agencies will do much to afford relief, Mr. Daniels said. "Our rivers are almost without commerce today, while congestion on the railroads is serious. Freight transportation cost is a large item in everything we use. Not a pound of freight should be sent by rail when it could be sent by water. Rivers, harbors, and railroads must be developed to meet the demand of our foreign traffic, which will develop enormously in the next 10 years."

"We have just begun the business of shipbuilding, and we are going to end every ship we can build to carry our goods to the world. We must have the equal of the world's greatest merchant marine. Our waterways and harbors must be developed to accommodate a large movement of goods from inland to the coasts."

As for the seat of the convention, to meet the first or second Tuesday in June, the general impression was that either Chicago or St. Louis would be chosen. The boosters from these cities were there by the score and ready to convince the National Committee that their city would be by all odds the best and wisest selection.

Booms Launched

prices for coal. Such a tribunal should within 60 days make its report, which could be used as a basis for negotiation of a wage agreement. I must make it clear, however, that the government cannot give its aid to such further investigation until there is a general resumption of work.

"I ask every individual miner to give his personal thought to what I say. I hope he understands fully that he will be hurting his own interest and the interest of the family, and will be throwing countless other laboring men out of employment if he shall continue the present strike, and further, that he will create an unnecessary and unfortunate prejudice against organized Labor which will be injurious to the best interests of workingmen everywhere."

Contempt Cases Continued

The contempt cases against the miners' officials were continued in Federal Court until next Tuesday, on motion of C. B. Ames, Assistant Attorney-General of the United States, who stated that the government believed the miners would take steps to comply fully and completely with the court's orders, and that complete mining operations would be resumed at once. He added that doubtless the court desired to consider facts which may develop within the next few days, and for that reason he asked for the continuance.

"When the government instituted the proceedings it is unnecessary to say that it thought facts justified the act, and it still entertains that opinion," said Mr. Ames. Judge Anderson made no comment in granting the continuance.

The federal grand jury, which was called to take up the inquiry into the coal industry from all angles, was ordered to return to court on Wednesday, December 17, after L. E. Slack, United States district attorney, had suggested to the court that it would be of advantage to the government for the investigation to start later.

A. Mitchell Palmer, Attorney-General of the United States, was in court with the government counsel, but he had nothing to say.

Order to Be Enforced

Department of Justice Announces It Will Investigate Violations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

KNOXVILLE, Tennessee—Members of the Knoxville fire department have voted to surrender their union charter and go back to an organization known as the Firemen's Benefit Association.

This action was taken as a result of a ruling of the City Commission prohibiting any member of the fire or police department from being affiliated with an organization that could compel a strike of its membership.

MODIFICATIONS IN ALLIED DEMANDS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Monday)—The postponement of the delivery of the allied note to Germany till tomorrow has allowed some modifications to be made in the text of the Allies demands.

The "Matin" states that the Allies have granted to Germany an important concession regarding the military reprisals specified in the protocol in the event of Germany's non-execution of the treaty clauses. The "Petit Parisien" declares that the military measures stipulated in the protocol have been almost completely abandoned.

A compromise modification has been made with regard to reparation in connection with the scuttling of the Scapa Flow fleet. This change was made to facilitate Germany's signature to the protocol and it is apprehended that this change may increase future resistive power of Germany. The French troops in the Rhineland or near the German frontier number 300,000 men, the British forces in the Cologne area, 14,000, and 1200 American troops are at the disposal of Marshal Foch for the allied advance.

New York Stocks Surveyed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Enough anthracite coal remains in New York City to last for months, coal delegates say.

The schools have their winter's supplies, large lighting plants have plenty, and some of the transit companies have enough for several weeks. But there is a scarcity of bituminous coal. Stephen C. Mason, president of the National Association of Manufacturers, urges upon members economy in the use of coal, cheerful acceptance of limited supplies and avoidance, as far as possible, of laying off employees.

Lewis Nixon, public service commissioner, was appointed yesterday by the Governor of New York State to handle the coal situation in this city, and his first act was to give permission to the subways here and in Brooklyn to reduce car lighting one-third. Regulations for the rest of the State have been given over to the Public Service Commission for the second district.

Boston Retail Trade Day Shortened

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Word that the miners had accepted the President's offer and that the coal strike might end soon reached Boston yesterday just as an announcement was made that retail stores, beginning tomorrow, would open at 11:30 a.m. and close at 5:30 p.m. Drastic regulations for the supply of fuel to industries were prepared, and were to be enforced as soon as they could be issued. The resumption of production may lead to changes in the situation, but coal is running short in the New England territory and it is probable that some of the conservation measures may continue for a time.

The curtailment of train service in the New England district, recently announced, is scheduled to become effective today, and it was announced on behalf of the Boston & Maine Railroad that even should the miners return to work at once, it would be probably two months before trains

would return to their normal schedules, since it was difficult for that company to obtain coal.

Washington Expects Agreement

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Adjournment last night of the United States Mine Workers of America at Indianapolis until this morning without definitely accepting President Wilson's terms of settlement of the bituminous coal strike was not thought in official circles in Washington to presage a rejection of his proposal. It is still believed the committee will act favorably and that the striking miners will return to work by or before next Monday. What further concessions, if any, the government will make to the miners, was not made known here.

The President's letter to the committee contained nothing that had not been forecast, except an intimation that the proposed investigation of the coal industry should be finished in 60 days.

Strikers' Paper Only Periodical

MADRID, Spain (Monday)—Again there were no newspapers this morning, except the strikers' publication, Our Journal. This will be issued again this afternoon, as the strikers are encouraged by the large sales.

Shop Assistants in London on Strike

LONDON, England (Thursday)—Three thousand assistants employed in the most important department stores in the West End of London went on strike this morning for increases in pay, shorter hours, and various other concessions.

Workers Gain an Increase

HOLYOKE, Massachusetts—The 600 employees of the Germania Mills who have been on strike since Friday, owing to a controversy with the company over payment of a bonus, returned to work yesterday on an understanding that they shall receive 10 per cent on their pay for the last year in addition to the 12½ per cent increase given them in common with other textile factories.

Firemen Quit Union

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

KNOXVILLE, Tennessee—Members of the Knoxville fire department have voted to surrender their union charter and go back to an organization known as the Firemen's Benefit Association.

This action was taken as a result of a ruling of the City Commission prohibiting any member of the fire or police department from being affiliated with an organization that could compel a strike of its membership.

ITALIAN FINANCES SAID TO BE SOUND

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

ROME, Italy (Tuesday)—In a speech, during the Senate discussion yesterday on the King's speech, the Italian Premier, Francesco Nitti, stated that the Cabinet was opposed to a constituent assembly and urged harmony between all parties.

He declared the country's finances were sound and claimed that Italy was one of the countries where the people have settled down to work.

RULING ON SCHOOL PROFITS

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU, Hawaii—In an opinion handed down recently, the Attorney-General of Hawaii holds that all profits derived from agricultural and industrial pursuits in the public schools belong to the teachers and the pupils, and not to the Territory. They cannot, therefore, be accounted for as public money.

LORD MILNER'S WORK IN CAIRO

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—The Foreign Office announces that Viscount Milner, who with the members of his mission, reached Cairo yesterday, will immediately consider the evidence that has been gathered including that collected by Field Marshal Allenby.

Meantime Lieut. Col. Leopold Amery, the Colonial Undersecretary, will act for Lord Milner here.

NY CITY'S WAR MEMORIAL

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—The War Office reports the retreat of the Bolsheviks on the southern front, after their repulse from Tzaritsin. They are now 30 miles north of Tzaritsin. Kalatash has been retaken by the Cossacks and also some villages 200 miles to the north.

BOLSHEVIKI RETREAT ON SOUTHERN FRONT

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—The War Office reports the retreat of the Bolsheviks on the southern front, after their repulse from Tzaritsin. They are now 30 miles north of Tzaritsin. Kalatash has been retaken by the Cossacks and also some villages 200 miles to the north.

ADMIRAL KOLTCHAK'S HEADQUARTERS

Irkutsk, Siberia (Friday)—(By The Associated Press)—Admiral Koltchak has established headquarters at Taiga.

PROHIBITION EMPTIES JAIL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

HANNIBAL, Missouri—The city jail here has been empty for some time and two city officials who had depended upon the city courts for an income have been forced to seek other employment. This situation results from national prohibition of the liquor traffic.

MOTOR PERMIT ORDER MODIFIED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

DUBLIN, Ireland (Tuesday)—The motor permit order is canceled, so far as it affects traffic, including motor lorries carrying 30 hundredweight and over. The net result of the order and the attitude adopted by the motor users has been disastrous to trade and a complete withdrawal of the order is assumed to be imminent.

TORONTO'S PLANS FOR STREET RAILWAY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

TORONTO, Ontario—A report of the Board of Control dealing with the future administration of the Toronto Street Railway, which calls for a managing board of three men, was recently unanimously adopted by the City Council. On New Year's Day the following questions will therefore be submitted to the ratepayers: Are you in favor of the operation of the Toronto railway system by a commission of three ratepayers, resident in the municipality, to be appointed by the City Council and to act without salary; the city's applying for legislation enabling it to borrow

DRY LEADERS IN CONFIDENT STATE

Even if Supreme Court Decision Should Favor Liquor Men, Coal Scarcity Might Prevent Reopening of the Breweries

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Prohibition leaders in Congress expressed confidence yesterday that the Supreme Court would uphold the constitutionality of the War-Time Prohibition Act, and that it would remain in force until the constitutional amendment becomes effective on January 16, 1920. Even if the hopes of the liquor interests should be realized and the Supreme Court declare the law invalid, the liquor men would only have one month left in which to revive their franchise.

The period of respite, it was said, is too brief to make it worth while to restart brewing and distilling establishments, and, in case of an opinion favorable to them, the probability is that, because of the scarcity of coal, the Administration would not permit the reopening of the breweries.

There is strong sentiment in official and congressional circles here that it would be extremely harmful if an orgy of whisky-selling and drinking, even for a brief period, were to intervene between now and the time the constitutional amendment becomes effective. It is firmly believed that the lifting of the ban on liquor would have a tendency to increase the prevalent unrest. Statistics available prove beyond a peradventure, it is pointed out, that the order maintained throughout the series of strikes through which the country has gone can be, to a large extent, ascribed to the ban on intoxicants.

The status of the War Prohibition Act is precisely what it was when the President put his signature to the bill. It is the law of the land, and the Department of Justice, as well as the Bureau of Internal Revenue, is prosecuting all violations without regard to the outcome of the case before the Supreme Court. Unless declared unconstitutional, the act remains in force, according to the ruling of the Department of Justice, until the war with Germany and with Austria is concluded by a formal declaration of peace.

A decision favorable to the liquor interests would mean the cessation of prosecutions by the Department of Justice and by the officers of the internal revenue. It would not affect any state or territory which is dry by virtue of state laws. The decision of the Supreme Court is expected next Monday.

PLANS TO MAKE PARIS WORLD TRADE CENTER

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

PARIS, France (Monday)—The inauguration of a series of permanent expositions of French products will soon take place in Paris. It will receive the support of the municipal council and it is intended to make Paris a world commercial center.

The project will begin with a permanent "Palais de l'Agriculture" at Porte Maillot. This will consist of a series of buildings, in which will be housed for the exhibits of the leading producers of French foodstuffs. Buyers from all parts of the world visiting Paris will be urged to inspect the samples and place their orders through a central marketing organization.

VICTOR BERGER HAS LARGE PRIMARY VOTE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

MILWAUKEE, Wisconsin—Victor L. Berger, excluded from Congress on the ground of disloyalty and under a 20-year sentence for violating the Espionage Act, received 13,172 votes in the primary congressional contest in the fifth Wisconsin district on Monday, and the fusion candidate, Henry Bodenstab, who ran on a loyalty platform, received 9378 votes. The Socialists had worked harder than their opponents to bring out a big vote.

SWEDISH RADIO PLANS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Wireless communication will be established shortly between Sweden and the United States, according to information received here. The Karlsborg radio station, the largest in Sweden, is now communicating with England and Germany and will extend its service upon completion of a test with a station near New York City.

RULING ON SCHOOL PROFITS

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU, Hawaii—In an opinion handed down recently, the Attorney-General of Hawaii holds that all profits derived from agricultural and industrial pursuits in the public schools belong to the teachers and the pupils, and not to the Territory. They cannot, therefore, be accounted for as public money.

LORD MILNER'S WORK IN CAIRO

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—The Foreign Office announces that Viscount Milner, who with the members of his mission, reached Cairo yesterday, will immediately consider the evidence that has been gathered including that collected by Field Marshal Allenby.

Meantime Lieut. Col. Leopold Amery, the Colonial Undersecretary, will act for Lord Milner here.

NY CITY'S WAR MEMORIAL

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Proposals or plans for the city's war memorial are requested from the public by the Mayor's committee on permanent memorials. These must be in the hands of the committee by February 1, 1920, and will be on exhibition in the City Hall, February 16-28.

MASSACRES PROTESTED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

ST. LOUIS, Missouri—Several thousand Jews paraded here for five hours on Monday as a protest against the massacre of Hebrews in the Ukraine. The procession went through the Jewish districts and culminated in a mass meeting at the Coliseum, which was addressed by speakers of various faiths.

DECIDEDLY ARTISTIC CUSHIONS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—The Labor Party of the United States is not officially represented at the conference of 48, according to Frank Esper, secretary of the party. The party has made no further overtures for the cooperation of the com-

CONFERENCE HALL REFUSED LIBERALS

Committee of Forty-Eight Announces It Will Seek Injunction Against Interference—American Legion Opposition

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

ST. LOUIS, Missouri—Following the refusal of the Hotel Statler to permit the Committee of Forty-Eight to hold its conference in the hotel, the committee announced it would bring injunction proceedings to prevent interference with the sessions. The hotel permitted preliminary sessions to be held in a suite and the assembly room probably will be given the delegates later. The conference has gathered for the purpose of forming a new political party.

The proposed participation of a delegation from the Non-Partisan League led to strong protests from the American Legion in Missouri directed to municipal, state, and federal officers.

It was alleged that the Non-Partisan League was a disloyal organization.

The executive committee of the St. Louis posts of the American Legion met on Monday night and refused to approve a resolution of protest against either the aims of the Committee of Forty-Eight or the participation of the Non-Partisan League. Many protests have been received from American Legion members in the east against any interference.

The Committee of Forty-Eight is demanding the right of free speech and assembly. Department of Justice operatives are watching all sessions.

Five men representing themselves as a committee from the American Legion have notified all hotels that meetings of the Committee of Forty-Eight must not be held.



THE WINDOW of the WORLD

Through the window,
Through the window
Of the world,
Over city, over sea,
Down the river, flowing free
Toward its meeting with the sea,
I am looking
Through the window
Of the world.

Voltaire at Colmar

It is said of the little Alsation town, Colmar, that an English traveler altered his intended brief stay of 48 hours to one of two years so charmed was he with its appearance. Another traveler, journeying from the court of Frederick II back to his own country, also put up in Colmar, at the Auberge au Sauvage, and from there moved into lodgings in the Rue des Juifs. He was no other than François Arrouet de Voltaire, and the year was 1753. At first Colmar did not please Voltaire, though it gave him the retirement he required for the writing of his "Annales de l'Empire." But little by little Colmar grew upon him, and he set up house, remaining in the little Alsation town a full 13 months. The prattle of a young servant from Montbéliard, Babet by name, who spoke both French and German, served to amuse the philosopher in his leisure hours. Colmar, in fact, was home to him, and he even spoke of settling there permanently. At that time Ferney was running quite a serious danger of losing in the same that was eventually to be hers as the home of the author of "Candide."

Shells and Continents

Two years ago Prof. William Alanson Bryan, of the department of zoology and geology, College of Hawaii, made a trip from Honolulu to the Philadelphia Museum of Natural History, taking with him a collection of fresh-water shells from Hawaii. He compared his Hawaiian shells with a collection gathered from the Eastern Islands and Juan Fernandez, where, incidentally, Alexander Selkirk, former buccaneer, lived four lonely years and is held to have become the "original" of Robinson Crusoe, and the comparison convinced him that a great continent had sometime sunk under the Pacific and left its highest points projecting as islands above the surface. The news comes from Chile that Professor Bryan has arrived at Valparaiso on his way to verifying or disproving his theory by a more thorough examination of the fresh-water shells of the Pacific islands, beginning with Juan Fernandez and the Eastern Islands and including Australia and the islands of the South Seas. The quest of a lost continent always has a strong appeal to imagination; and the verification of the thought that such a continent lies under the Pacific will lie apparently in proving beyond the reasonable doubt of other zoologists and geologists that all these islands were once united and part of a single body of land with fresh-water shells in common that couldn't possibly have been transferred from island to island.

Dismantling German Forts

In these days when the shadow of militarism, it is to be hoped, is beginning to disappear in Germany, an earnest feature of the transformation is the fact that in the city of Mayence-on-the-Rhine, a plan is being carried out to dismantle the old fortifications, do away with them, and replace them with homes, apartment houses, and commercial structures. The work is already well under way by the Germans under the direction of the French army of occupation. When the last vestiges of militarism have disappeared, Mayence may possibly again renew its ancient standing as one of the most interesting of the smaller European cities. One winter afternoon, nearly 60 years ago, Richard Wagner was inspired by the spectacle of a glorious sunset beyond the towers of "Golden Mayence" to compose his magnificent "Meistersinger" overture, and the tonal splendors of this work were subsequently worked out in the composer's apartment in a small suburb across the Rhine.

The Dover Obelisk

One of the great stories of the war, of course, is the story of the Dover Patrol, that strange heterogeneous fleet of ships which, under the command of such men as Admiral Hood, Admiral Bacon, and Admiral Keyes, kept clear the way across the narrow seas between England and France. Like the work of the Grand Fleet the work of the Dover Patrol was done in silence. Day in and day out, for four and a half years, the patrol "did its duty," safeguarding the passage back or forth of millions of men and vast quantities of war material. And so there was something peculiarly appropriate about the ceremony which was performed the other day on a bleak stretch of the cliff, just east of the South Foreland, when the foundation stone was laid of an obelisk which is to commemorate "the devotion and gallantry of the Dover Patrol." In time, on the other side of the Strait, on

the edge of Cape Blanc Nez, will be reared another obelisk, and so, for the years to come, will the famous passage be marked.

The Moustache in France

Moved thereto by the memory of a French military order, early in the war, that men at the front should be clean shaven, except that they might retain their moustaches, a student of odd items in human conduct contributes to an American newspaper interesting though not very important information about moustaches in France. One looks at the Nation in historic perspective, and observes the early Franks moustached; "their face," observed Sidonius-Apollinaris in the fifth century, "is entirely shaven, if you except the upper lip, on which they allow two little moustaches to grow." Later, it appears, the French were bearded, but beards passed out of fashion again in the thirteenth century, and had returned in the sixteenth. In the seventeenth the moustache turned up at the ends; it was a "moustache à coquille," and to keep it pointing to the zenith one wore at night an ingenious device called a "bigotore." Toward the end of the century the moustache vanished, and "all the world" went razored. One may believe without investigation that other nations would more or less parallel this history of the moustache, for as soon as man found that he could vary the dressing of his countenance, fashion naturally enough began to influence his use or disuse of the razor.

Napoleon House in New Orleans

Echoes of St. Helena and the decadence of the Kaiser are vividly recalled by the news from New Orleans that the old "Napoleon House," which was purchased and furnished with the intention of making it an asylum for "the Little General" in 1821, has been converted into a factory. The famous old mansion was built by admirers of Napoleon who planned to kidnap the banished Emperor from St. Helena and make pleasant his declining years on American soil. Only the passing away of the deposed monarch prevented the consummation of the plan. A swift schooner, the Seraphim—manned by reckless mariners—was in readiness to sail for St. Helena to abduct the exiled general. The once palatial furnished house has since passed through the hands of many owners, each of whom kept it inviolate in external appearance. The change of the old house from residential to commercial purposes brings a pang of regret to all lovers of the historic. Truly it is that such changes have to be, a small crumb of consolation, however, is contained in the assurance that the purchaser of the old house will endeavor to preserve in outward appearance at least the familiar lines of this historic landmark. The "Napoleon House" is the third of the historic buildings surrounding the Place d'Armes (now known as Jackson Square) to pass into the realm of commercial enterprise. The former home of Paul Murphy, international chess champion, and the old Spanish Jail in the rear of the Cabildo, have both been purchased for business purposes. In all three instances, the new owners promise that they will preserve the external appearance of the buildings because of their historic associations. It would be refreshing to learn of more such purchasers who acquire title to estates which, by common inheritance, are a part of the real assets of a community.

Shall Vienna Sell Its Art Riches?

An odd question, perhaps the oddest that has anywhere come out of the war, is being discussed in Austria: Shall an effort be made to turn into money the famous art collections of Vienna? The idea has been suggested by Chancellor Renner, who sees in these treasures of art the only immediate resource of the nation in its pressing need for money. An English expert in such matters has said that the tapestries, metal work, precious stones, antiquities, and paintings that accumulated in the palaces of the Hapsburgs form all together one of the most valuable art collections in existence, and that if buyers were found it is estimated that a sale would bring in something like \$50,000,000 to the empty national exchequer. The City Council of Vienna has the subject under consideration, and it is said that offers of purchase have already been made and show that the process of turning these rare objects into food could begin immediately. Despite their need, however, many of the Viennese object. Vienna, they say, would have lost a valuable asset, never more valuable than now when she has lost so much else, and for that reason every sacrifice should be made rather than part with the objects of art that are practically all that remain of the old Vienna which was famous the world over. Again there arises the question whether the Allies would permit such sale until all pending questions of reparation are settled, for some of these very things are claimed by Italian states on the ground that the Hapsburgs looted them from Italy.

THE FACTORIES OF NEW YORK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Contemplating the statistical chart issued by the State Industrial Commission, the New Yorker may find additional pride in his city; it is not only a great commercial center, but it is also a "factory town" of such proportions that Buffalo, Rochester, Syracuse, Utica, Troy, Albany, Schenectady, Poughkeepsie, Rome, and Glens Falls, each of which is remarkable for its manufacturing enterprise, have not, all together, as many factories as New York. The chart shows that New York has 46,887 factories out of the state total of 67,424; and that New York City has a population of 760,000 factory workers, as against 625,000 in the rest of the State. Half a million of them work on the small island of Manhattan.

THE MOTHER OF PARLIAMENTS

BY SIR HENRY LUCY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
WESTMINSTER, England (November 6)—By happy compromise the Cabinet and the country will continue to enjoy the advantage of Mr. Balfour's counsel in the direction of public affairs. Naturally he was inclined to seize the opportunity presented by the ratification of the Peace Treaty to retire from ministerial office. A proposal was privately made that he should accept a peerage, which, whilst making possible the continuance of his commanding figure in Parliament, would relieve him from the drudgery of House of Commons service, varied by the number of his constituents.

"Why not?" asked the real estate man, priming himself to turn his full battery of salesmanship upon the prospective purchaser.

"Him my lots," said Lum Woo.

It is perhaps with regrets that one surveys the now frequent dispersals of fine collections, but it is impossible to recall a clause in Edmund de Goncourt's will which ran: "My wish is that my drawings, my prints, my curiosities, my books—in a word, these things of art which have been the joy of my life—shall not be consigned to the cold tomb of a museum and subjected to the stupid glance of the careless passer-by; but I require that they shall be dispersed under the hammer, so that the pleasure which the acquiring of each one of them has given me shall be given again, in each case, to some inheritor of my own tastes." But then who knows that the "stupid glance" of the careless passer-by might not be arrested, and only for a moment, surely to his benefit. However, in the case of the Hamilton pictures this collector's spirit hardly applies to the Romneys and Reynolds, most of which seem to have been painted for the Hamilton family to perpetuate the memories of its members.

The Sensation of the Afternoon

Today, although the calendar tells me that it is mid-December, I have been rambling over some downy slopes of the Chiltern Hills and watching the passing of winter into the opening days of spring. The man of much learning may smile contemptuously at my ignorance of matters astronomical and taunt me with the fact that winter has not yet begun, but his classification of the seasons leaves me unmoved.

There is no such thing as the "deadness of winter" to the lover of nature. There is no "dead" season at all, but only a never-ending panorama of life and beauty. So today, in the fields, with Christmas still ahead of us, there are the beginnings of spring on every hand.

The hedge-banks are already crowded with a myriad of tiny seedlings—jostling each other for a larger place in the sun. The hazel-bush has hung out its familiar catkins, to burst later on into tails of golden yellow. The silvery sallow-buds are here and there peeping coyly through the tips of their horny coverings, and, on the southern slopes of the downs, the gilt-eyed daisies are dappling the grass in their thing in the sale.

In spite of all the pessimist has to say, these bursts of life are not the remnants of a decaying summer. You may, of course, find such things if you wish; but the wild life of the new year is already in the making. If you would find the promise of spring in the gray cold of December, it is yours for the seeking.

AUSTRALIAN TAXES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
From Australasia News Office

MELBOURNE, Victoria—In introducing the Commonwealth Budget recently, the Acting Federal Treasurer, Mr. Poynton, showed that the small wage-earner escapes fairly lightly the crushing load of war taxation. In the financial year 1917-18 taxable incomes of £200 a year and under contributed only 4.4 per cent of the total revenue derived from income tax. The small farmer did not pay federal land tax as there was an exemption of £5000 on unimproved land values, and the small business man escaped the wartime profits tax. The entertainments and postage war taxes were the only new sources of direct taxation which reached out for the small wage-earner.

A real estate broker was sitting in his comfortable office when the door opened and Lum Woo entered.

"Hello, John," said the broker, for a Chinaman was usually hailed as John or Jim in that section of the country.

"You got some lots?" laconically inquired the newcomer.

On being assured that the broker had, he continued, "Where you got him?"

Walking toward a large map on the wall, the broker asked, "Where you want him?"

For a few minutes the head-like eyes of the Chinaman glanced rather carelessly over the map, as though it were a matter of small concern where the lots might be located, then casually he pointed to a spot. "You got some here?" he asked.

"Yes, I think I can get you two there," replied the broker, mentally running over his listings.

"How much?"

The price named was \$2100. Without betraying undue interest, Lum Woo said, "When you take me to see him?"

The broker, scenting a deal, quickly made arrangements to go at once and in a few minutes the two were on a street car. Arrived at the end of their ride, the Chinaman said, "You wait. Me go store." This gave the broker the opportunity he had been wishing for, to step into a near-by real estate office, through which he had received the listing of the lots in question, and to inquire whether they were still on the market. His errand accomplished, he was met by the Chinaman, who proffered a bag of fruit, "You no lunch. You take 'em all."

It was but a short walk to the lots.

Lum Woo looked at them unemotionally, then turning to the broker, remarked, "You think him good lots?" This brought forth the assurance that they were good lots and a good bargain. "You got some more lots?" he inquired. Then followed a three hours' tramp around the outskirts of town, inspecting various lots. When they returned to the point where they had alighted from the car, Lum Woo said, "Him best lots, \$2100."

Little was said during the ride back to the office. Finally, the broker asked, "What you think? Will you buy the lots?"

"I see my friend."

"Will you come back to the office this afternoon at 4 o'clock?" inquired the broker.

"Yes, I come."

True to his word he came. He stood for a few moments gazing impassively at the wall map.

"Well, are you going to buy the lots?" the broker asked again.

"No."

"Why not?" asked the real estate man, priming himself to turn his full battery of salesmanship upon the prospective purchaser.

"Him my lots," said Lum Woo.

It is perhaps with regrets that one surveys the now frequent dispersals of fine collections, but it is impossible to recall a clause in Edmund de Goncourt's will which ran: "My wish is that my drawings, my prints, my curiosities, my books—in a word, these things of art which have been the joy of my life—shall not be consigned to the cold tomb of a museum and subjected to the stupid glance of the careless passer-by; but I require that they shall be dispersed under the hammer, so that the pleasure which the acquiring of each one of them has given me shall be given again, in each case, to some inheritor of my own tastes."

It is to be remembered that the dispersals of the Hamilton Palace collections began as long ago as 1882, when the total of the whole sale was £397,562, which remained a record until the Jacques Doucet sale in 1912 which realized £555,350. Contrary to the consensus of opinion of the oldest and most experienced dealers, the war has had no effect whatever on sales of this kind, and the huge prices for individual pieces, and colossal sum totals of sales seems to be the order of the day, which only goes to show, I don't know what, but it just shows.

THE HAMILTON SALE

A previous article on this subject appeared in The Christian Science Monitor on December 8, 1919.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Messrs. Christie's supplied us with sensation on the grand scale at the third-day sale of the Hamilton Palace effects. The day was devoted to pictures, and the great room was packed with people, some buyers, but the larger proportion being the curious. The pictures are a most heterogeneous collection: Van Dyck, Raeburn, Romney, Reynolds, Winterhalter (a once famous court painter), Rembrandt, Rubens, West, Cope, and many others, besides drawings of boxers and sporting subjects.

It is doubtful whether such a collection of pictures has ever found its way into a sale room before, and amongst those watching the exchange of such exciting interest were many well-known men, including Mr. Balfour and Lord Fisher.

It is perhaps with regrets that one surveys the now frequent dispersals of fine collections, but it is impossible to recall a clause in Edmund de Goncourt's will which ran: "My wish is that my drawings, my prints, my curiosities, my books—in a word, these things of art which have been the joy of my life—shall not be consigned to the cold tomb of a museum and subjected to the stupid glance of the careless passer-by; but I require that they shall be dispersed under the hammer, so that the pleasure which the acquiring of each one of them has given me shall be given again, in each case, to some inheritor of my own tastes."

It is to be remembered that the dispersals of the Hamilton Palace collections began as long ago as 1882, when the total of the whole sale was £397,562, which remained a record until the Jacques Doucet sale in 1912 which realized £555,350. Contrary to the consensus of opinion of the oldest and most experienced dealers, the war has had no effect whatever on sales of this kind, and the huge prices for individual pieces, and colossal sum totals of sales seems to be the order of the day, which only goes to show, I don't know what, but it just shows.

It is to be remembered that the dispersals of the Hamilton Palace collections began as long ago as 1882, when the total of the whole sale was £397,562, which remained a record until the Jacques Doucet sale in 1912 which realized £555,350. Contrary to the consensus of opinion of the oldest and most experienced dealers, the war has had no effect whatever on sales of this kind, and the huge prices for individual pieces, and colossal sum totals of sales seems to be the order of the day, which only goes to show, I don't know what, but it just shows.

It is to be remembered that the dispersals of the Hamilton Palace collections began as long ago as 1882, when the total of the whole sale was £397,562, which remained a record until the Jacques Doucet sale in 1912 which realized £555,350. Contrary to the consensus of opinion of the oldest and most experienced dealers, the war has had no effect whatever on sales of this kind, and the huge prices for individual pieces, and colossal sum totals of sales seems to be the order of the day, which only goes to show, I don't know what, but it just shows.

It is to be remembered that the dispersals of the Hamilton Palace collections began as long ago as 1882, when the total of the whole sale was £397,562, which remained a record until the Jacques Doucet sale in 1912 which realized £555,350. Contrary to the consensus of opinion of the oldest and most experienced dealers, the war has had no effect whatever on sales of this kind, and the huge prices for individual pieces, and colossal sum totals of sales seems to be the order of the day, which only goes to show, I don't know what, but it just shows.

It is to be remembered that the dispersals of the Hamilton Palace collections began as long ago as 1882, when the total of the whole sale was £397,562, which remained a record until the Jacques Doucet sale in 1912 which realized £555,350. Contrary to the consensus of opinion of the oldest and most experienced dealers, the war has had no effect whatever on sales of this kind, and the huge prices for individual pieces, and colossal sum totals of sales seems to be the order of the day, which only goes to show, I don't know what, but it just shows.

It is to be remembered that the dispersals of the Hamilton Palace collections began as long ago as 1882, when the total of the whole sale was £397,562, which remained a record until the Jacques Doucet sale in 1912 which realized £555,350. Contrary to the consensus of opinion of the oldest and most experienced dealers, the war has had no effect whatever on sales of this kind, and the huge prices for individual pieces, and colossal sum totals of sales seems to be the order of the day, which only goes to show, I don't know what, but it just shows.

It is to be remembered that the dispersals of the Hamilton Palace collections began as long ago as 1882, when the total of the whole sale was £397,562, which remained a record until the Jacques Doucet sale in 1912 which realized £555,350. Contrary to the consensus of opinion of the oldest and most experienced dealers, the war has had no effect whatever on sales of this kind, and the huge prices for individual pieces, and colossal sum totals of sales seems to be the order of the day, which only goes to show, I don't know what, but it just shows.

It is to be remembered that the dispersals of the Hamilton Palace collections began as long ago as 1882, when the total of the

PHASE OF EDUCATION TREND IS CRITICIZED

Opinion Expressed That Wisconsin Industrial Schools Have Tendency to Shut Off Opportunities for Higher Training

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

MADISON, Wisconsin—Opinion has been expressed that industrial and vocational schools in Wisconsin are tending to draw pupils from the grade and high schools and push them into the industries and that big business interests are being aided by federal and state government in sponsoring a type of education which is inevitably cutting off the opportunity of thousands of children to work for a higher mental training.

Attention was called to this sentiment at the convention of the National Education Association of Milwaukee last summer, where C. P. Cary, superintendent of public instruction in Wisconsin and ex-officio member of the State Board of Vocational Education, which is in charge of vocational training in schools of the State, said:

Tendency of Big Business

"There is a tendency, conscious or unconscious, among big business interests to get as many children as possible not to go beyond grade school, or if they enter high school to have them take courses that fall short of college requirements. Our schools, our children, are not safe from the clutches of industrialism. All over the country we find an effort made to divide our youth either into the professional and the leisure class or the class of the day laborer. If the city, State or Nation, singly or combined, were to undertake to stimulate ambition among the industrial elements they would meet with secret or open resistance. I have tried it."

Superintendent Cary's views are said to be more and more finding expression in the State. Cities are refusing to separate their school systems to take care of industrial students under the State Board of Vocational Education, and the University of Wisconsin is continuing to maintain its standard of entrance requirements despite the efforts of vocational workers to reduce the amount of general courses and to substitute vocational work.

Some propaganda harmful to higher education, so it is declared in well-informed circles here, has already been noted, resulting from the application of the Federal Smith-Hodge Act of 1917, which gives financial aid to vocational schools or high schools which conform to standards laid down by a federal representative.

Undermine Chances

One man representing the Government of the United States, it is said, has visited principals of high schools and with federal grants of money as a reward has asked that vocational subjects be substituted to an extent that will undermine the student's chance to enter the university. He set no definite units of training to be substituted, but his program always was below the standard of the university, it is declared by an authority.

Under the Wisconsin system of educational control, vocational schools are not now within the jurisdiction of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, though originally planned and organized that way. They are controlled by a separate council appointed by the Governor of the State and known as the State Board of Vocational Education. Consequently there is an opportunity for the two departments of the school system to work out of harmony.

Continuation schools as a part of the established educational system, together with a small amount of practical training in the manual arts are set forth as the system that will eliminate the possible evils of industrial control that are beginning to show themselves. Inroads have been made into the schools in places where separate buildings have been set up for vocational students. The danger of prac-

JEWISH METHODS BENEFIT PALESTINE

Zionist Colonization Scheme Is Expected to Assist Arabian Population to Improve Its Condition—Soil Is Fertile

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Palestine will be greatly improved when the Zionist plan for that country are carried out, in the opinion of Dr. Solomon Lowenstein, head of the Hebrew Orphan Asylum, who has returned from that country. Doctor Lowenstein was a major in the Red Cross unit in Palestine headed by Dr. John Finley, whose power brought him into contact with the Moslem and Christian, as well as Jewish population of the country.

"Palestine is indeed a land of great possibilities for the settlement of an industrious, thrifty folk, not desirous of large financial return but satisfied with moderate results and peaceful security of life," said Dr. Lowenstein, in a statement issued by the Zionist Publicity Bureau.

"Palestine offers no temptation for exploiting foreign capitalists eager to wrest great fortunes from undeveloped countries. Through centuries of Turkish misrule, oppression and neglect, this once fertile and fruitful land, though still of its original fertility, has become, in many places, a desert waste. Terraces carefully built up along the hillsides in ancient days, so that every available spot might be utilized for cultivation, have been ruined; irrigation works of great antiquity have been destroyed; the population has been inadequate to save land, formerly arable, from lapsing into a desert state, and as a result of the ignorance in which it has been kept, has been unable to utilize modern methods of agriculture, so that the fields are plowed, the crops are sown and harvested in the same primitive fashion as prevailed in the days of the patriarchs."

Dr. Lowenstein says that the country is vastly underpopulated; it has scarcely three-quarters of a million population, though it is capable of sustaining fully three million. The Muhammadan population greatly exceeds the Jewish, and the Christian population is in the minority.

Since much of the land is held by wealthy Arab and non-resident Syrian landowners who do almost nothing to develop it, the average Arab village is a miserable collection of squall huts, unfit for human habitation.

"There is no education for the children; there is no cultural life for their elders in these ancient settlements, and there will be none as long as the effendi (the wealthy landlord) is permitted to continue his undisputed dominion over his lands, and the fellachin (peasants) who inhabit them," says Dr. Lowenstein.

The contrast offered, as is frequently the case between the small Jewish colony and its neighboring Arab village, shows both what the Arabs have accomplished through their centuries of residence and what the Jewish pioneers have achieved in a very few years of settlement, despite the handicaps of pioneer life. Their houses, though of simple construction, are comfortably habitable. They have water supply and sanitary conveniences. They have schools and synagogues, and community meeting houses.

The Jewish farms have been cultivated under the advice of agricultural experts who, with scientific under-

standing, have discovered what crops the soil of each district is best fitted to produce; who have trained colonists in the proper method of production; who have taught them methods of irrigation, of dry farming and other agricultural fundamentals applicable to such soils and climates. The result has been abundantly increased crops of oranges and lemons, of grapes and of olives, of almonds and walnuts and many fruits and vegetables.

VACCINATION ORDER SENT TO TORONTO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

TORONTO, Ontario—The provincial Board of Health has issued an order with the object of compelling the Toronto City Council to publish a proclamation calling upon all unvaccinated people to become vaccinated. The order is addressed to the Mayor of Toronto and is signed by J. W. S. McCullough, the Chief Officer of Health.

The order states that "in consequence of the persistent neglect of the council" to carry out the law in regard to the alleged epidemic, reports received indicate that it has spread from Toronto to many points. Quarantine, the communication adds, has been established against the Province of Ontario by the United States Government and against Toronto by the city of Montreal.

"For these reasons," reads the order, "and in order to protect the public outside of Toronto, I am directed by the board respectfully to notify you and the council to carry out the provisions of vaccination act within 48 hours after receipt by you of this notice, in default of which the board will proceed to take such steps as may be necessary to enforce the law." The council is equally divided on the question.

Following the expiration on Saturday of the Board of Health regulation requiring all school pupils to be vaccinated, over 1000 children of 28 city schools, who had failed to comply with the regulation while it was in operation, were sent home upon presenting themselves on Monday morning at their respective schools.

A petition meeting with the approval of 90 per cent of the citizens has been sent by the Anti-Vaccination League to the Premier asking, among other points, for legislation to make illegal the requirements of vaccination.

DETROIT CONSIDERS SCHOOL EXTENSION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

DETROIT, Michigan—A serious condition has developed in the Detroit schools which is due to be acted upon by the Board of Education when it meets on December 15 to pass on a permanent construction program. School authorities admit that because of crowded conditions children are being turned out with only a 60 per cent equipment.

Thousands of children are now attending half-day sessions, due to overcrowded buildings. The board may ask the voters to approve a bond issue of \$20,000,000 to carry out its proposed building program. At a recent meeting, Dr. John S. Hall, president of the board, declared that if the council had appropriated all the money the board has asked during the last 10 years, the city would have saved \$10,000,000 of the total.

The fact that the board has nearly reached the legal limit of its bonded indebtedness is a complication. To carry out the program it would be necessary to obtain a three-fifths vote of the electors.

SUFFRAGISTS FIND FLAWS IN LEAGUE

Classing of Women and Children With Drugs in International Traffic Subject of Protest by Suffrage Association

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—There are a number of points in the proposed League of Nations covenant in which women are particularly interested; among them those concerned with the nationality of married women in Article 91 on Poland, Article 113 on Schleswig, and Article 79 on France. Another point which fills them with special concern is the incongruity of Article 23, which "will intrust the league with the general supervision over execution of agreements with regard to the traffic in women and children, and the traffic in opium and other dangerous drugs."

Commenting on the former question, the National American Woman Suffrage Association says there is no uniform way as yet of telling whether or when women may choose their own nationality.

Lack of Perspective

As to the grouping together of these questions of traffic, that they say could never have been done, had women been on the league's council. They feel that if men can speak of traffic in women and children as a matter over which states will "execute agreements" as they will, properly and justifiably, over opium and other drugs, then they are not fit persons to be the sole arbiters of international law.

"Article 23 shows a lack of perspective in human values against which every woman in the world is going to arise," says a statement issued by the association. "The reason they have not arisen sooner is that they have been waiting, as usual, in dumb patience to see whether men are going to protest against it, or whether it can be explained satisfactorily. Up to the present no man anywhere has seen any cause for resentment in Article 23, or if he has, he has thought it too small a matter to mention."

"Other questions of vital interest to all women everywhere are the labor conditions of both men and women as set forth by the league," the statement continues. "For the international Labor office which is to be set up in connection with the League of Nations, there is a very unsatisfactory arrangement made for participation by women, although the questions of hours and pay will concern women as well as men."

Control of Labor Office

"This Labor office will be under the control of a governing body appointed by an annual meeting of the general conference of representatives of the states which are members of the league. As this general Labor conference is to some extent to have power to decide its own policy without reference to the assembly or council of the league, representation

upon it becomes a question of supreme importance, points out Miss Chrystal MacMillan of London. It is, therefore, a serious flaw that its constitution makes it difficult to have women appointed as full voting members. Each state belonging to the league has the right to appoint four members. Of these one must be chosen in agreement with industrial organizations representative of employers, and one in agreement with industrial organizations representative of workpeople. Both of these are likely to be men. There remain from each country two representatives to a meeting to be held in Boston on Thursday to take steps on the question of securing state legislation for a continuance of the daylight-saving plan inaugurated by the federal government and repealed by Congress. The conference will be held under the auspices of the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

Although many cities, including two in Massachusetts, have adopted daylight-saving ordinances, advocates of the plan believe that a state daylight-saving law is much more desirable than in states in the eastern part of the country, where sessions of the Legislature will be held this winter, daylight-saving laws will be introduced. Supporters of the plan are confident that before April 1, 1920, daylight-saving laws will be adopted in every state in the eastern time zone, as far south as the Carolinas.

"The fact that daylight-saving ordinances have been adopted in two Massachusetts cities and are under consideration in a number of others, is a clear indication of the demand for daylight saving in this State," said Chairman Woods of the Chamber of Commerce committee. "The inquiries that have been made show that probably every city in the State will join in a petition to the Legislature for a daylight-saving law. In Rhode Island a similar campaign will undoubtedly be undertaken. In Connecticut there is no regular session of the Legislature this winter, but daylight-saving ordinances have been adopted by several cities. There is a strong demand for a special session of the Legislature in that State in order that a law may be secured this coming winter. In the three northern New England states there is a growing demand for daylight-saving laws."

"There appears to be little opposition to daylight saving in Massachusetts. Some of the agricultural interests in the State undoubtedly will object to such a measure, but even in farming communities opinions on the subject are divided.

"With so many organizations and individuals interested in securing this beneficial law, it is advisable to arrange some plan that will avoid duplication of effort and eliminate waste of energy and unnecessary expense. It is for this purpose that the conference has been called in Boston."

One of the points to be taken up at this meeting is whether an effort shall be made to secure a five-months' or a seven months' daylight-saving bill. A five months' period is generally covered by ordinances adopted by many cities in the country, although the recently repealed federal law applied to seven months of the year.

DAYLIGHT SAVING ACTION PLANNED

Massachusetts Organizations to Send Representatives to Meeting Which Will Outline Bill

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—More than 100 organizations in Massachusetts have accepted invitations to send representatives to a meeting to be held in Boston on Thursday to take steps on the question of securing state legislation for a continuance of the daylight-saving plan inaugurated by the federal government and repealed by Congress. The conference will be held under the auspices of the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

Although many cities, including two in Massachusetts, have adopted daylight-saving ordinances, advocates of the plan believe that a state daylight-saving law is much more desirable than in states in the eastern part of the country, where sessions of the Legislature will be held this winter, daylight-saving laws will be introduced. Supporters of the plan are confident that before April 1, 1920, daylight-saving laws will be adopted in every state in the eastern time zone, as far south as the Carolinas.

"The fact that daylight-saving ordinances have been adopted in two Massachusetts cities and are under consideration in a number of others, is a clear indication of the demand for daylight saving in this State," said Chairman Woods of the Chamber of Commerce committee. "The inquiries that have been made show that probably every city in the State will join in a petition to the Legislature for a daylight-saving law. In Rhode Island a similar campaign will undoubtedly be undertaken. In Connecticut there is no regular session of the Legislature this winter, but daylight-saving ordinances have been adopted by several cities. There is a strong demand for a special session of the Legislature in that State in order that a law may be secured this coming winter. In the three northern New England states there is a growing demand for daylight-saving laws."

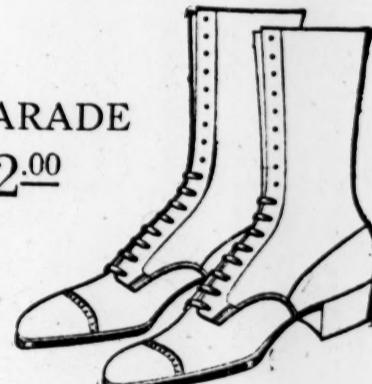
"There appears to be little opposition to daylight saving in Massachusetts. Some of the agricultural interests in the State undoubtedly will object to such a measure, but even in farming communities opinions on the subject are divided.

"With so many organizations and individuals interested in securing this beneficial law, it is advisable to arrange some plan that will avoid duplication of effort and eliminate waste of energy and unnecessary expense. It is for this purpose that the conference has been called in Boston."

One of the points to be taken up at this meeting is whether an effort shall be made to secure a five-months' or a seven months' daylight-saving bill. A five months' period is generally covered by ordinances adopted by many cities in the country, although the recently repealed federal law applied to seven months of the year.

The PARADE

\$12.00



For Storm or Skating

This Tan Norwegian Grain 8½ inch boot will give your foot the protection it should have in winter weather. The ideal out-door boot to be worn without rubbers. Designed on foot shaped lines to give the maximum of comfort.

Walk-Over Shops

Walk-Over Shoes Are Sold in Leading Cities Throughout the World

A.H. Howe & Sons

170 Tremont St. Boston 378 Washington St.
2359 Washington St., Roxbury

C.G. Gunther's Sons

391 Fifth Avenue,

New York

Furriers Exclusively for Ninety-Nine Years

For Holiday Gifts

Coats, Coatees, Capes, Stoles,
Neckpieces and Muffs in all
the fashionable furs.

Ready For Immediate Delivery

C.G. Gunther's Sons

391 Fifth Avenue,

New York

Furriers Exclusively for Ninety-Nine Years



Suits and Overcoats

Away below usual prices.

The result is

Superior Quality

PHILADELPHIA 2nd floor 1425 Chestnut

BOSTON 3rd floor 453 Washington

CINCINNATI 2nd floor Fifth and Vine

ST. LOUIS 2nd floor Sixth and Olive

KANSAS CITY 2nd floor 10th and Walnut

PATRONIZE THE NEAREST STORE

INDIANAPOLIS 2nd floor Washington and Meridian

PHILADELPHIA 2nd floor 1425 Chestnut

BOSTON 3rd floor 453 Washington

CINCINNATI 2nd floor Fifth and Vine

ST. LOUIS 2nd floor Sixth and Olive

KANSAS CITY 2nd floor 10th and Walnut

PATRONIZE THE NEAREST STORE

INDIANAPOLIS 2nd floor Washington and Meridian

PHILADELPHIA 2nd floor 1425 Chestnut

BOSTON 3rd floor 453 Washington

CINCINNATI 2nd floor Fifth and Vine

ST. LOUIS 2nd floor Sixth and Olive

HUGE FUND FOR CANADA'S SOLDIERS

Cabinet Confers With Patriotic Fund Officials About the Distribution of Forty Million Dollars to Reestablish Men

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—For several days past the Canadian Cabinet and representatives of the Canadian Patriotic Fund have been in close conference on the question of the distribution of \$40,000,000, voted at the last session of Parliament as an additional sum towards the reestablishment of returned service men, having particular regard to the anticipated unemployment during the winter months.

The Canadian Patriotic Fund during the war administered a sum exceeding \$40,000,000, which had been contributed by the Canadian people for the assistance of the wives, children and other dependents of soldiers. It was felt by the government that the problem was so pressing, and the urgency of the unemployment question so great, as to render it necessary to have both matters handled by an organization with all the necessary administrative machinery to hand.

Features of Report

Consequently, the Canadian Patriotic Fund was asked and consented to act in the capacity desired by the government, and an agreement has been entered into between the government and the patriotic fund. Under this agreement the government is to be represented on the fund's central organization in Ottawa, as well as on each of the provincial centers.

The main features of the report of the special parliamentary committee which sat last session on the question of soldiers' civil reestablishment were the recommendations providing for payment of gratuities to those Canadians who had served in the imperial forces on the same basis as members of the Canadian expeditionary force, this entailing an expenditure of about \$9,000,000. It was also recommended that transportation fares should be repaid to dependents of soldiers who returned to Canada prior to the date of the armistice, this affecting about 17,000 persons and costing the country about \$1,000,000.

Assistance for Unemployment

As regards assistance for unemployment, before any payment is made by the patriotic fund a certificate must be secured from the Department of Soldiers' Civil Reestablishment showing that the applicant is unable to secure employment. Another instance where assistance may be given is in the case of where the income derived from any employment not being sufficient to maintain the applicant and his family. Where employment can be obtained in some place other than where the applicant happens to be at the time, he may be granted his transportation.

Moneys voted by Parliament for this purpose are to be known as the Federal Emergency Appropriation for former members of the forces, and the chief executive officer of the Patriotic Fund is to be the administrator of the appropriation. The government has secured for the post Brigadier-General Arthur E. Ross, C. B., C. M. G. Besides the executive of the Patriotic fund and the government, representatives of the returned men are to be attached to the local committees dealing with the problem.

Work of rendering assistance to the unemployed men is expected to be in full swing in a couple of weeks time.

BRITISH SOLDIERS AS CANADIAN COLONISTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

VICTORIA, British Columbia—The Government of British Columbia has endorsed a proposal made by the federal authorities that land should be set aside in this province for the purposes of a colony for several thousand disabled British soldiers. The program in connection with this colony, which it is proposed to establish on a large Indian reserve near Kamloops, is to be carried out by the Federal Department of Soldiers' Civil Reestablishment. The number of men who will avail themselves of the aid offered and come to British Columbia from the United Kingdom is variously estimated, some reports placing it as high as \$0,000.

Present proposals are for a great garden city mapped out on a com-

munity plan in which former soldiers engaged in all the different trades and professions will participate. As well as British soldiers, who are disabled, any former soldier of the Dominion in a similar category, will be permitted to participate in the scheme. The Dominion Government is prepared, it is believed, to advance \$15,000,000 to establish the colony, while the province will provide the schools and may also engage in water power development, the reclamation of land needed for the project, and give aid in other ways.

The Kamloops colonization scheme has been simmering since 1917, and now it appears on the eve of obtaining official sanction as the Soldiers' Settlement Board has been instructed to take prompt action. The Indian Department at Ottawa has perfected arrangements to place the natives, who now occupy the Indian reserve which is to be used for colonization purposes, on other lands. This can only be done with the consent of the Indians, but they have already stated their willingness to be moved provided good arrangements are made for the girls of the State.

"The first minimum wage order in Kansas went into effect March 19, 1918," said Miss Bresette. "It provided that no woman of one year's experience could be employed in any mercantile establishment in Kansas for less than \$8.50 per week. Even this seemed like a low figure for a minimum wage, but when it is remembered that before the minimum wage order went into effect women had been employed in stores for as low as \$2.50 a week, it will be recognized that the minimum wage accomplished a great deal right at the start."

Old-Time Conditions

"In an investigation made a few years ago on something like 17,000 workers in mercantile establishments, including the 5 and 10-cent stores, laundries, factories, poultry houses, creameries, and such places, it was found that 33.1-3 per cent of those women workers were making less than \$8 a week, and that 54 per cent were making less than \$7 a week, and that only about 12 per cent of that number were making \$12 or over. The figures on the same investigation today would be very different, and yet there is still room for improvement."

"The girl who makes \$8.50 a week must do her own washing and ironing in the evenings, must do part of her own sewing, and must sacrifice in many ways. There are many girls living on \$8.50 a week even in this day of war-time prices, but since the establishment of the minimum wage the people of Kansas are beginning to recognize that a minimum wage must be a living wage."

"The first minimum wage established in Kansas was a compromise between those representing employers and those representing employees, the employers voting for a lower wage, and the other side for a higher wage, and in the final vote they split the difference and decided on \$8.50.

Changes Brought by War

"To show that conditions are changing for the working girls of Kansas, we need only to refer to the last minimum wage which was established, the one governing factory workers. This order became effective April 23, and established an eight-hour day and an \$11 minimum wage at the end of six months' experience, and it must be said that even the members of the board who voted for an \$11 wage were not willing to concede that \$11 was a living wage, but frankly admitted as an apology for it that they felt it was all the industry could stand."

"During the period of the war when there was a shortage of men, and women entered new industries side by side with men, it must be said for Kansas that they received equal pay for equal work. Where women took report said,

ALBERTA LIQUOR ACT VIOLATIONS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

CALGARY, Alberta—The College of Physicians and Surgeons at its annual meeting decided upon disciplinary action which may include suspension of the certificate entitling a physician to practice, against all physicians who have been convicted in Alberta of infracting the section of the liquor act prohibiting the prescribing of liquor for any other than alleged medical purposes.

There are in Alberta, at the present time, some 15 physicians against whom convictions have been registered under the liquor act for prescribing liquor as a beverage, and not as a medicine. As a result of the decision reached, the disciplinary committee of the College of Physicians and Surgeons will probably take steps soon to summon before it all physicians who have been convicted in the courts of illegally prescribing liquor, and demand that they show reasons why they should not have their physicians' certificates suspended or suffer other disciplinary action.

PROFESSORS ASK MORE PAY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

DETROIT, Michigan—Members of the faculty at the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor have petitioned the board of regents for relief from the high cost of living. Professors pointed out that a 25 per cent salary increase granted last spring was inadequate to meet advanced costs. An investigating committee was appointed by the board.

KANSAS WOMEN ASK HIGHER PAY

Wage Conditions Have Been Bettered, but Industrial Welfare Commission Hopes for Greater Improvement

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

TOPEKA, Kansas—Kansas women workers now receive little better than bare subsistence and the Kansas Industrial Welfare Commission hopes to be able to establish soon a really living wage for all women workers. This is the announcement of Miss Linna Bresette, secretary of the commission, and the woman who has made the long fight for better wages and better living conditions for the girls of the State.

"The first minimum wage order in Kansas went into effect March 19, 1918," said Miss Bresette. "It provided that no woman of one year's experience could be employed in any mercantile establishment in Kansas for less than \$8.50 per week. Even this seemed like a low figure for a minimum wage, but when it is remembered that before the minimum wage order went into effect women had been employed in stores for as low as \$2.50 a week, it will be recognized that the minimum wage accomplished a great deal right at the start."

Old-Time Conditions

"In an investigation made a few years ago on something like 17,000 workers in mercantile establishments, including the 5 and 10-cent stores, laundries, factories, poultry houses, creameries, and such places, it was found that 33.1-3 per cent of those women workers were making less than \$8 a week, and that 54 per cent were making less than \$7 a week, and that only about 12 per cent of that number were making \$12 or over. The figures on the same investigation today would be very different, and yet there is still room for improvement."

"The girl who makes \$8.50 a week must do her own washing and ironing in the evenings, must do part of her own sewing, and must sacrifice in many ways. There are many girls living on \$8.50 a week even in this day of war-time prices, but since the establishment of the minimum wage the people of Kansas are beginning to recognize that a minimum wage must be a living wage."

Changes Brought by War

"To show that conditions are changing for the working girls of Kansas, we need only to refer to the last minimum wage which was established, the one governing factory workers. This order became effective April 23, and established an eight-hour day and an \$11 minimum wage at the end of six months' experience, and it must be said that even the members of the board who voted for an \$11 wage were not willing to concede that \$11 was a living wage, but frankly admitted as an apology for it that they felt it was all the industry could stand."

"During the period of the war when there was a shortage of men, and women entered new industries side by side with men, it must be said for Kansas that they received equal pay for equal work. Where women took report said,

men's places in the railroad shops and offices, it must again be said that they received men's wages, and this has done a great deal toward changing the conditions of women workers in this State, for the reason that during the war the women established a new standard of living for themselves, and do not know how to return to the old conditions, and are therefore not expected to.

"The commission hopes that future minimum wage orders may mean a decent and sufficient standard of living, and not a mere subsistence. The question of wages has been probably the most difficult one to handle because of the abnormal increase in the cost of living during the past two years. It will be but a short time in this State until every girl can receive a living wage, and no girl will write as one did to the Industrial Commission, and say, 'We do not want a minimum wage; we want a living wage.'

COMPANY AIMS TO FORCE LOWER PRICES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LAWRENCE, Massachusetts—William M. Wood, president of the American Woolen Company, which has large mills here, has notified the retail dealers of this city that if they do not lower prices he will build at once a store for his employees and go into merchandising "on a big scale." Mr. Wood says that he considers it futile to go on increasing wages, only to have living costs bound upward simultaneously, and that unless the retailers act within a reasonable time he will himself make clothing, fuel, and food available to his employees at the lowest possible figure.

APPROVAL OF 44-HOUR WEEK

KNOXVILLE, Tennessee—An agreement to establish the 44-hour week in 1921 was approved by the members of the International Printing Pressmen's and Assistants Union of North America with a majority of 10 to one, according to an official announcement of the results of a referendum vote cast in November. Other proposals approved were an arbitration agreement between the American Newspaper Publishers Association and the International Printing Pressmen's and Assistants Union, and an agreement between employing printers of the United States and Canada and the international organization.

BOSTON ELEVATED CANNOT PAY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The Boston Elevated Railway Company has notified the city collector of Boston that it cannot pay \$521,212 due this city in taxes and will pay 6 per cent interest on that amount until it can pay the tax. The city recently paid the company \$3,000,000 to make up the deficit from its operations. The company is now said to be earning profits. The House Ways and Means Committee tomorrow will hold a hearing on proposals to relieve street railway companies of the payment of certain taxes, and on other measures designed to assist the street railway companies.

MOTOR PARCEL POST ROUTES

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Extension of motor parcel post routes as a means of reducing living costs in the cities was urged on Congress yesterday by A. G. Burleson, Postmaster-General. Nine such routes, centering in Washington and Philadelphia, have been established this year, and it is expected that the service will show a profit. "Foodstuffs are delivered to postal patrons at a cost considerably below the prevailing minimum market price," Mr. Burleson's report said.

County Conferences

County conferences of citizenship workers, local citizenship movements in the towns and cities, lecture courses and classes have been springing up in

WOMEN STUDYING POLITICAL PARTIES

Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Leader Says Prospective New

Voters Seek Aims and Ideals of the Various Organizations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Formation of a National Labor Party in the United States is interesting women of the country who are making a study of political parties and conditions with a view of intelligent participation in the vote, according to Mrs. True Worthy White, secretary of the citizenship committee of the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association. "This interest," said Mrs. White to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, "is prompted not so much because it is Labor, but particularly because the women desire to understand political parties—their fundamental purposes, their organization, their platforms and their campaign methods.

"We have found it practically impossible to get men to explain to us what the different political parties really stand on. They tell us that the Republicans or the Democrats have brought about this or that great thing, but seem unable to state a definite set of underlying aims or ideals upon which the separate parties base their existence. We thought that the forming of a new party would help us considerably along this line. So far, however, the Labor Party appears to have given very little indication of a clearly defined structure of fundamentals, but instead, to have incorporated a large number of planks to

Bulletin to Continue

The legislative bulletin, issued by the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association once a week during the session of the last state Legislature, is to continue with the convening of the next regular session, said Mrs. White. The association places importance upon the work of this bulletin, which contains digests of the bills presented in the General Court, points out those bills of particular interest to women, announces all public hearings, and purposes to keep all its readers intelligently alert on all questions governmental. The demand for the bulletin has been large—the men and the general public asking for it as well as the women. It is distributed free. Its value to effective citizenship has been much commented upon. Many of the women have come to feel, however, that men as a rule do not enjoy talking on civic affairs, and have been surprised to learn that there are so many men who have little sense of responsibility toward such questions. The women already seem to be showing much interest in what measures are likely to be introduced into the next General Court.

Women's organizations throughout the State send in such inquiries as the following to the office of the suffrage association: "What sort of legislative matters should women or women's clubs be especially interested in? What bills are likely to call for our special attention in the near future and later, both state and national? In just what manner can women's clubs take action which will be most effective?"

Good-Gift-Books

THEODORE ROOSEVELT

BY WILLIAM ROSCOE THAYER

"The best life of Roosevelt that has yet been written—delightful, readable and interesting. This can hardly be surpassed as an intimate, sympathetic and well-balanced portrait."—The Congregationalist. Illus. \$5.00 net.

A GOLDEN AGE OF AUTHORS

William Webster Ellsworth

"The most fascinating book of recollections I ever got hold of."—Albert Bigelow Paine. Illus. \$3.75 net.

PAINTING AND THE PERSONAL EQUATION

Charles H. Woodbury, N. A.

A series of brilliant essays on art by a famous American painter. \$2.00 net.



LIFE OF JOHN MARSHALL

By Former Senator Beveridge

"No American can consider himself educated until he has read and studied this masterful production. It must be in every library, public and private, that assumes to be a library."—Chicago Post. Illus. Vols. III and IV, boxed, \$10.00. The set, boxed, \$20.00 net.

THE SCOTCH TWINS

Lucy Fitch Perkins

Just as jolly good companions as were their predecessors. Illus. \$1.50 net. Flex. lea. \$2.50 net.

A LITTLE FRECKLED PERSON

Mary Carolyn Davies

"Hold them own with Stevenson's 'Child's Garden of Verses.' Illus. \$1.25 net.

A JOURNEY TO THE GARDEN GATE

Ralph M. Townsend

"One of the best child's books so far issued." Illus. by Milo Winter. \$2.00 net.

WITH LAFAYETTE IN AMERICA

Octavia Roberts

In this richly illustrated volume the author tells the romantic story of Lafayette's two visits to America. \$5.00 net.

PORTRAITS OF AMERICAN WOMEN

Gammel Bradford

Illuminating sketches of eight famous women. Illus. \$2.50 net.

ENDICOTT AND I

Frances Lester Warner

"One of the happiest revelations of home life in the form of essays." \$1.25 net.

THE GRIZZLY

INQUIRY INTO NEW YORK CITY AFFAIRS

Extraordinary Grand Jury Has Been Questioning the Former Commissioner of Markets, Who Was Removed by the Mayor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—This city is awaiting with keen interest whatever report the extraordinary grand jury may have to make after it completes its present investigation, which apparently concerns the conduct of city affairs. The latest example of that conduct to come before the jury, it is reported, is Mayor John F. Hylan's action in removing Dr. Jonathan P. Day as city commissioner of markets and in appointing E. J. O'Malley, an associate to Dr. Day, to that office.

The day following Dr. Day's removal the grand jury called him as a witness, and he was before them three days. It is understood that during this period certain papers and books wanted by the jury were obtained from Dr. Day's office. Dr. Day was made a special process server for the jury and appeared in Commissioner O'Malley's office with subpoenas for three employees of the markets department in an action against Mr. O'Malley and Mr. Smith. The employees were ordered to produce all letters and documents relating to the sale of army and navy foodstuffs.

On Monday the jury issued subpoenas for Mayor Hylan, Charles L. Craig, city controller, Bird S. Coler, commissioner of charities, David Hirshfeld, commissioner of accounts, and William P. Burr, corporation counsel, ordering them to appear with letters and documents along the same line.

Soon after the jury was impaneled to investigate criminal anarchy, Raymond F. Almairall, foreman, says Edward Swann, district attorney, insisted upon bringing before it the charge of conspiracy made by the Mayor against Interborough Rapid Transit officials and the Brotherhood of Interborough Rapid Transit Employees. Mr. Swann also made charges of a milk dealers' conspiracy in restraint of trade. Mr. Almairall said investigation of these charges led to contact with Mr. Swann's office and some city departments, revealing "reasonable ground for investigation of the district attorney's office and other municipal offices."

Then came the jury's request that a special investigator be named by Gov. A. E. Smith to take Mr. Swann's place before them. Governor Smith proposed George Gordon Battle, but the jury objects to him because of his friendship for Mr. Swann. The jury favors Charles D. Newton, Attorney-General, for the work, but the Governor says he cannot name him, under the law, unless the jury presents a definite statement of facts to warrant it.

Yesterday a considerable quantity of the papers sought by the grand jury was brought to them. The jury was said to be preparing to send another letter to the Governor discussing its objections to Mr. Battle, and there was a report that the coming Legislature might take up investigation of the New York city administration.

ALLEGED PROOF OF PROFITEERING TABLED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania—A report of George T. Sales, chairman of the committee on sites of the City Market Commission, which, according to the author, contained proof of profiteering by Philadelphia grocers and recited specific instances, was tabled by a majority of the members of the commission. The accusation was afterward made that the action proved to most persons that the commission was not working in the interest of cheaper food for the public, but in support of the retailers. Before the tabling of the report some startling assertions were made by Mr. Sales, who said, for instance, that the same hams which were selling in the "10 per cent profit" stores, started by him at 30 cents a pound, were retailing in the regular stores at 80 cents a pound when sold by the slice. Even when sold in bulk they often brought twice the price asked for them in the

distributing stores established by him.

Constant interruptions of the report were made by members of the commission who are affiliated with some branch of the retail trade in the city. Joseph S. McLaughlin, chairman of the commission, insisted on having the report presented in full, but detailed evidence of unfair tactics by the retail trade became so strong that finally the commission overruled the chair by a majority vote. One of the things brought out by Mr. Sales was to the effect that when government food was not available for this city the packers and some other wholesalers stepped in and offered to sell to the commission direct. The prices they quoted were anywhere from 100 to 125 per cent lower than those quoted by the retailers for their regular trade. "The produce men," said Mr. Sales, reading from the report, "are members of a trade that is a disgrace to Philadelphia." He also charged that grocers are using political influence in cities throughout the country in order to continue their profits.

LARGE TRACT BOUGHT FOR BUILDING HOMES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORLTAND, Maine—The housing committee of the Portland Chamber of Commerce at a recent meeting reported progress in their plans to meet the growing need for building homes in order to take care of the increasing population. The committee have already bought an advantageously situated tract of land within the seven-cent limit on the trolley car line. The area includes 40 acres and cost \$21,000. The Portland Home Building Association paid a part of the purchase price, borrowing the rest upon mortgages and also upon a joint note signed by the directors and some of the managers of the chamber.

There are two plans under consideration. One is for the association to construct the houses and then sell them to the buyers. The other is for the association to sell the lots with certain restrictions and then to assist the builder with advice and counsel and with money if necessary, being secured by a form of second mortgage.

"Workingmen are more contented," it was stated, "when living and working in attractive surroundings. There must be plenty of sunshine and each home should have a small garden. The checkerboard plan is to be avoided and the houses are to be of various types, thus to avoid monotony." If the present plans carry the building will commence this coming spring.

UNIVERSITY TRAINING AND NATIONAL LIFE

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Importance of university training to national life and the vital part it plays in Americanization was emphasized by Elmer Ellsworth Brown, chancellor of New York University, and Vincent Roberts, chairman of the national alumni committee of that university, at the dinner of New York University alumni residing in the Boston district at the Copely-Plaza Hotel on Saturday evening. Plans were formulated and teams organized for assisting in the university's campaign for \$6,450,000, to be started in January.

Chancellor Brown pointed out that America at the present time is faced by a scarcity of trained men. "There is an abundance of man-power to carry out plans," he said, "but a lamentable lack of those who can conceive them." Mr. Roberts declared that with the universities rests the responsibility of laying the foundation of Americanism. He called the university one of the "greatest agencies of Americanism that we have."

AUTOISTS FOR BETTER ROADS
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PORTLAND, Maine—The Maine Automobile Association, with a membership of 3500, has been an important factor in the development of the present highway program. It was brought out in the acting secretary's report at a recent meeting that it was the association which backed and almost entirely financed the campaign for a \$10,000,000 bond issue for good roads.

ARGUMENTS FOR ANTI-DUMPING BILL

Representative Fordney Outlines Measure Designed to Prevent Marketing of Foreign Goods at Less Than Fair Home Value

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The Anti-Dumping Bill introduced in the House by Joseph W. Fordney (R.), Representative from Michigan, to "provide revenue and encourage domestic industries through the elimination, by the assessment of special duties, of unfair foreign competition," was reported from the Ways and Means Committee yesterday and discussed by the House.

Mr. Fordney said the purpose of the bill was to prevent the stifling of domestic industries by the dumping of foreign merchandise upon the United States market at less than its fair value in the country of production.

The plan of carrying out this purpose, as outlined in the bill, is as follows:

Provisions of Bill

"Whenever merchandise, whether dutiable or free, is exported to the United States of the class or kind provided for in this act, and the sales price is less than the foreign home value, or in the absence of such value is less than the value to countries other than the United States, or in the absence of such value is less than the cost of production, there shall be levied and collected, in addition to the duties on imported merchandise prescribed by law, a special duty in an amount equal to the difference between the sales price and the foreign home value, or the value to countries other than the United States, or the cost of production, as the case may be."

"Anti-dumping legislation is not without precedent," Mr. Fordney explained. "Canada enacted an anti-dumping provision in 1904 and amended the same in 1907. Similar legislation was enacted in Australia in 1906 and in the Union of South Africa in 1914, and a more or less ineffective provision of law was enacted by the Congress of the United States under the heading of 'Unfair Competition' in the act of September 8, 1916."

Act of 1916 Criticized

"The Tariff Commission, referring to this act, recently said:

"The anti-dumping law enacted by Congress on September 8, 1916, invites special comment. Some brief but substantial criticism of its effectiveness will be found among complaints presented to the commission and summarized in this report. As a criminal statute that act must be strictly construed. It is wanting in certainty, in providing, as a condition precedent of the conviction of offenders, that the sale of articles in the United States must be at a price 'substantially less' than the actual market value or wholesale price abroad. It apparently fails where the Canadian laws succeed, in not contemplating in reasonable cases the prohibition of sporadic dumping, since its penalties apply only to persons who 'commonly and systematically import' foreign articles, and in providing that such importation must be made with intent to injure, destroy, or prevent the establishment of an industry in this country or to monopolize trade or commerce in the imported articles.

Evidently, for the most part, the language of the act makes difficult, if not impossible, the conviction of offenders and, for that reason, the enforcement of its purpose."

"This statement by the Tariff Commission confirms an abundance of other evidence as to the inefficiency of so-called anti-dumping legislation in

1916 and the necessity for additional legislation at this time," said Mr. Fordney.

The bill recommended by the committee is a composite of several drafts and proposals and has had the scrutiny of the various government agencies under whose supervision the enforcement of its provisions would come.

GREATER MEDICAL CONTROL PROPOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Examination of the report and recommendations made by the committee on public health of the state reconstruction commission reveals a strong tendency toward further medical control of the individual by the State. The committee holds that any program of reconstruction must emphasize the fundamental proposition of individual and public health, since it is no longer possible to separate the health of the individual from that of the community.

"The health of children, of mothers, of industrial workers, can no longer be left to chance, and merely to individual prudence," says the committee. "It is now the duty of the State to assure opportunity for good health to every one by making adequate provision for the conservation of vigor and the prevention of illness."

The committee favors maternity centers with nurses and physicians to make examinations, or sending of nurses into homes.

An interesting feature of the reports is the discovery that "infants do not thrive in institutions." To remedy this, the plan of boarding out destitute children, with careful oversight, is one method favored. Welfare stations for the child of pre-school age, from 2 to 6, are advised.

SABOTAGE CHARGED IN I. W. W. TRIAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

KANSAS CITY, Kansas—The government exhibited a letter in the trial of the accused I. W. W. in the Federal Court here on Monday which, it claims, was written by William D. Haywood, former secretary-treasurer of the Industrial Workers of the World, in which it is alleged he sanctioned a sabotage campaign. James Koen of Cushing, Oklahoma, identified a letter he said he had written to Mr. Haywood. The government asserts that the latter states "the time is ripe to use sabotage."

Alex Kohler, manager of the I. W. W. printing plant in Chicago, sought to evade giving testimony by asserting his "constitutional rights," but was overruled. He said he was a member of the organization, and did not want to testify against it. His plant, he admitted, had published papers in six languages, and books and circulars in four languages.

DEMAND FOR HELP DROPS

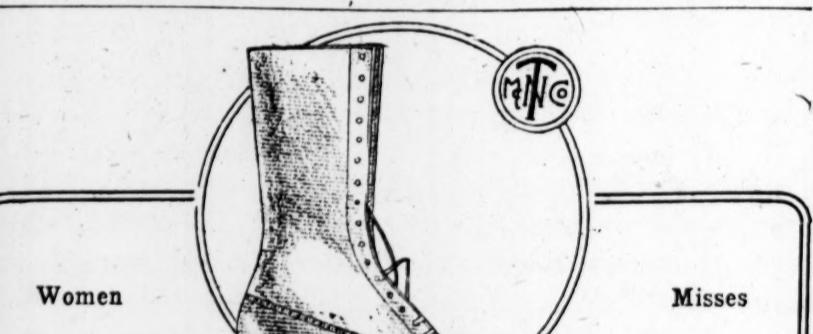
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The demand for help at the Massachusetts public employment office in Boston was not as great in November as in the previous month, but was 9 per cent heavier than in the same month last year, according to the monthly report of the superintendent. The number of positions reported filled shows a decrease of 13 per cent from October and 7 per cent decrease from October of last year. The need of help in state institutions is reported to be very acute.

FILIPINOS STUDYING ENGLISH

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU, Hawaii—At a recent meeting of the directors of the Nuuanu Y. M. C. A., it was reported that the Filipinos are showing a tendency to better themselves, and that large numbers are attending the English classes of the association's night school.



Russia Calf, \$11.00

Impressive Value

The value of the boot may be realized when we tell you that if we were to buy it at present cost of manufacture we would be obliged to charge at least 40% more than the price quoted above.

THIS is the newest model in women's walking boots. Very good looking, clean-cut lines, expressing a high type of shoemaking. In genuine Russia black calf with full wing tip, heavy sole. Has every quality that assures satisfaction.

Other Styles at \$16, \$18, \$19 up to \$30.

Mail orders filled. Catalogue on request. Free delivery anywhere in United States.

Thayer McNeil Company

47 TEMPLE PLACE BOSTON 15 WEST STREET

NAVY PROPOSALS FOR PACIFIC COAST

Special Board of Inspection Recommends Development of Establishment in Five Years at a Cost of \$158,000,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—

The special board of inspection of naval bases on the Pacific Coast, of which Rear Admiral J. S. McKean is the chairman, recommends the development of a Pacific Coast naval shore establishment in the next five years at an expenditure of \$158,000,000. The chief items are deep water fleet bases at Bremerton, Washington, and San Francisco, California, at a cost of \$95,000,000. Expansion of facilities at San Diego to provide a complete operating base for southern California is recommended and also fleet supply facilities and a repair base for the smaller ships. Advantages of this point as a base for maneuvers and target practice were emphasized.

The board coincides with the Helm Commission (1917) that insufficient depth of water makes the Mare Island unavailable for development as a base in San Francisco harbor and favors Alameda site over that at Hunters Point although withholding final decision pending further sub-surface exploration.

The Bremerton navy yard, says the board, should be developed for the exclusive right of big craft, with a repair base for the Puget Sound submarine flotilla at the Keyport torpedo station and an operating base for destroyers, submarines, and aircraft at Port Angeles, Washington, near Ediz Hook. It should include additional slips and piers, two large and two small dry-docks and expanded storage facilities.

"The urgency cannot be exaggerated when the lack of facilities for large ships at San Francisco and Hawaii is realized," says the board, which also asserts that the strategic position of the Hawaiian Islands makes absolutely imperative the development of the Pearl Harbor station into a first-class base adequate to "take care of the whole fleet in any movement, offensive or defensive, across the Pacific." Developments recommended at an estimated cost of \$27,000,000 included an additional dry-dock, increased storage space, expansion of

repair, and maintenance equipment, and a complete submarine base.

Establishment of a submarine base at San Pedro, California, and a base for submarines, destroyers, and aircraft at Astoria, Oregon, on the Columbia River are recommended. The latter would require dredging the channel and serve also as an anchorage for big ships. Advantages of San Diego as an aviation training and operating base were emphasized, and exclusive naval use of the training station now operated jointly with the army was urged.

Discussing the "immense sum, considering the financial conditions of our country," it recommended for expenditure "no items that are not necessary to the efficient and economical maintenance and operation of the fleet; that the providing of these necessary facilities can be done in time of peace at much less cost than can be improvised and rushed under war conditions" and pointed to the fact that more than \$88,000,000 had been expended during the war to expand Atlantic Coast facilities already existing. It called attention also to the fact that there were 13 bases of various sorts on the Atlantic, "six more than the total recommended herein for the Pacific."

The report says recommendations for increased facilities were already coming from the Pacific Fleet, despite the fact that it was so recently established, making it clear that the fleet officers realized the necessity for the improvements proposed.

NEW MOTOR EXPRESS LINES FOR KANSAS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

TOPEKA, Kansas—The opening of 60 motor express lines out of the chief cities of Kansas marks the beginning of regular motor truck competition with the railroads. The company has made the announcement that it will have a part of the lines established by January 1, and all of the 60 lines in operation by March 1. The Patriot Motor Express Company has a capital of \$2,500,000, and has placed its orders for 500 trucks and trailers for use on the 60 lines.

CANDY COMPANY FINED \$1000

NEW YORK, New York—The Shapiro Candy Manufacturing Company was fined \$1000 in Federal Court in Brooklyn yesterday for profiteering in sugar. Charges declared that the company had sold 79,000 pounds of sugar for 13 and 1/10 cents a pound.

SOCIALISTS PLAN TO AID NEGROES

National Committee of Party Outlines Campaign—Protest Is Made Against Interference

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Special work among the Negroes was planned by the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Party in session here yesterday. Leaflets for a campaign among the Negroes will be prepared, and assistance will be offered. The Messenger, a Negro Socialist weekly published in this city. A special endeavor will also be made to reach tenant farmers. John Hagel of Oklahoma, and William Henry of Indiana, are to make plans for this latter work.

Reorganization of the Young People's Socialist League on a larger scale is projected. This will be in charge of William F. Kruse, who was secretary of the league during the war, and while in such capacity was convicted of violation of the Espionage Act and sentenced to 20 years in the penitentiary, along with Victor Berger and several other Socialists.

Resolutions against control over Socialist meetings charged to the American Legion in various parts of the country were adopted, as were also resolutions calling on the United States to keep hands off Mexico.

The Socialist National Committee plans to approach federal officials in Washington on Thursday with a demand for amnesty for political prisoners, as part of the Socialist campaign to this end being waged from November 16 to December 16.

The committee has reinstated the Lithuanian Socialist Federation, which was among the foreign-language federations suspended some time ago.

MOVING SHIPS AS TARGETS

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—United States bluejackets will be given an opportunity to test their marksmanship on real battleships steaming at full speed under battle conditions, if plans now being worked out at the Navy Department materialize.

The Bureau of Ordnance, it is learned, contemplates taking several obsolete ships to the target range and

ECONOMIC BASIS OF SOVIET RUSSIA

Organized Trade May Be Divided Today Into the Privately Owned, the Cooperative, and the Nationalized Industries

A previous article on the above subject appeared in The Christian Science Monitor on December 9.

Copyright, 1919, by The Christian Science Publishing Society. All rights reserved.

PARIS, France—W. R. Humphries in a second article specially written for The Christian Science Monitor gives a further description of the system of government of Soviet Russia. As to the practical working of this system of government, he says, the report of W. T. Goode, staff correspondent of The Manchester Guardian, who was sent by his paper into the heart of Bolshevik Russia to study and report upon conditions there, is of considerable interest. He emerged some months ago, and on October 22 wrote:

"The head and front of the whole organization is supplied by pure Socialists—Communists—who have a party organization of their own to which the leaders belong. Its discipline, self-imposed, is complete and unique and is rigidly observed.

Department of State Improvement

"For the supervision of the whole organization of government there has been set up a department of state control (responsible to the all-Russian congresses) which deserves a brief description. It is subdivided and covers the whole administration. Its powers extend to all departments, to the chief executive committee, even to the Council of People's Commissars. It is capable of compelling departments to improve their work, and can stop overlapping of departments and duplication of work. It has suppressed departments as unnecessary. If an official does work that is unsatisfactory, it can recommend his removal, and it can and does prosecute incompetent or sining officials.

"And not only does it control—it also instructs, and sends down officials to teach those in provincial towns or local soviets. One of the greatest difficulties experienced by the Bolsheviks has been in finding competent officials for soviets in the country. They found themselves up against the besetting sin of old bureaucracy, and they themselves trace many of their errors to the character of the men they employed at first. But they have set out to supply themselves with more reliable elements.

School of Soviet Workers

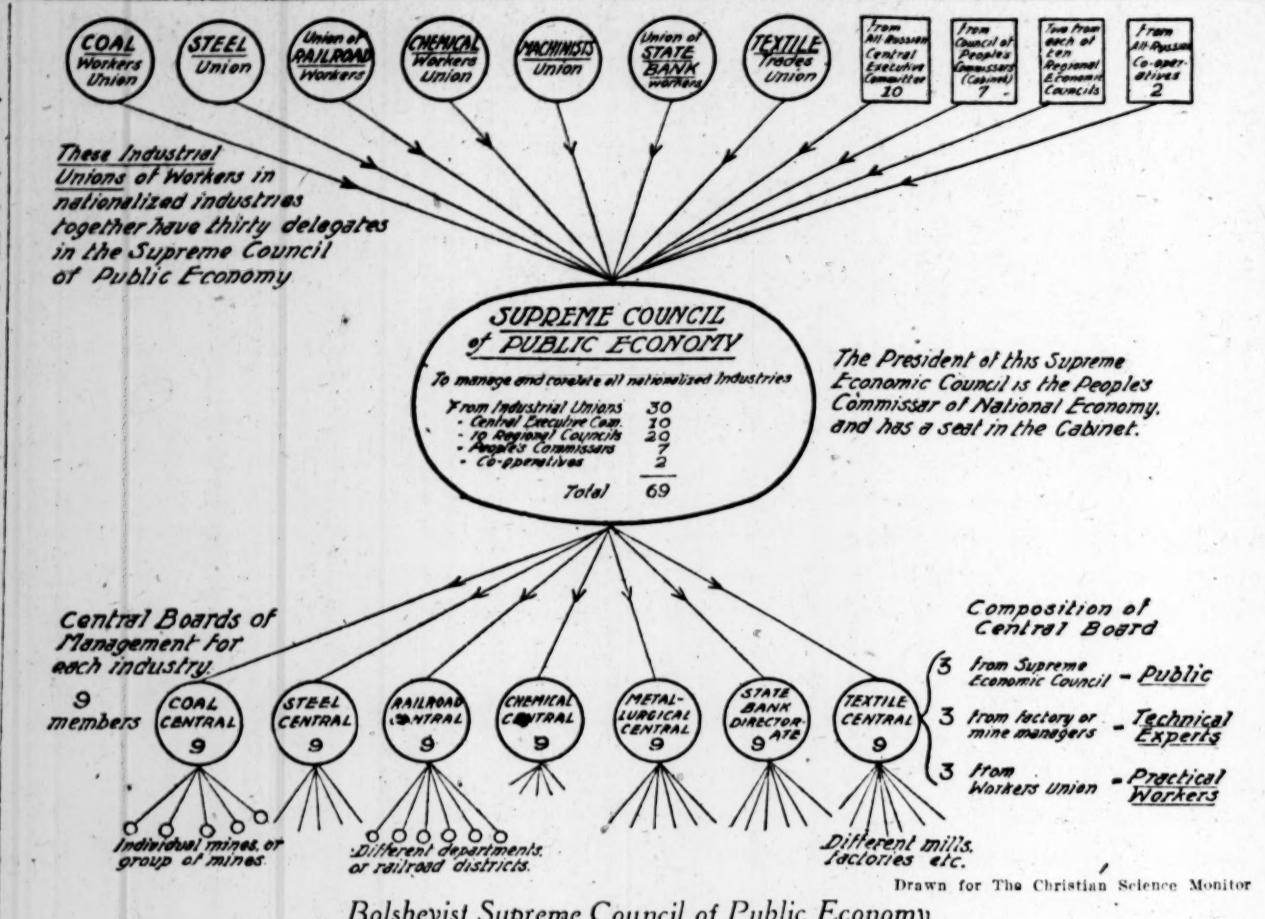
"In the palatial club of Moscow merchants they have established a school of soviet workers with 700 students drawn from all parts of Russia by the local soviets, whose expenses are paid for a course of four months in matters relating to local government.

"A test has to be passed at the close of the course, and when it is remembered that these 700 can be turned out three times a year, the influence of such a move can be understood. In addition, in the same school, the Communist Party maintains a special course for 600 students, drawn from the provinces, mostly peasants, in the methods of propaganda applied to the middle-class peasants. Posters are found everywhere, and there are special shops for their display. Many are crude in conception and execution, but others are striking and effective, and all appeal strongly to the eye."

So much for the political machinery of Soviet Russia and upon this organization devolved the task of defense of the revolution against counter-revolution, the management of foreign relationships, and internal economic reconstruction.

Economic Organization Described

Mr. Humphries then goes on to describe the internal economic organization of Russian trade and industry today which may be divided into three groups: (1) The privately-owned, (2) the cooperative, (3) the nationalized.



Bolshevik Supreme Council of Public Economy

Diagram shows council's relationships to the industrial workers' unions, the government, and the "Centrals" that manage each industry

The Privately Owned—In point of number of establishments the privately-owned form still the largest group, but they are the smaller concerns. The Bolsheviks consider it advantageous to have the three systems operating side by side. If anyone thinks that by his superior energy and initiative he can compete with the cooperative or nationalized industries, why not? It would be stimulating to the socialized industries. Obviously, in order to attract labor he would have to pay wages at least as high as those the workers could get in the socialized factories and would have to treat them as well. Foreign manufacturers perhaps will be allowed under certain regulations, to open up factories in Russia.

Workers Own Many Factories

So far as the cooperative industries are concerned, many medium-sized factories and business enterprises are now owned jointly by the workers engaged in them. This type of industry receives encouragement. Credits can be arranged through the state banking system.

The nationalized industries may be divided into three categories, (a) where the State provides the capital, (b) the industries that are monopolistic in character, such as the railroads, and (c) industries that are exploiting natural resources that belong to all the people of Russia. The Russians in their simple religious way say "God gave the land, with its forests and all its underlying mineral wealth, to all the people of Russia, and intended every child born into the country to have his birthright, but that in some way in the ages past it came to be in the hands of the few."

Nearly 3000 of the largest factories and mills in Russia have now been nationalized. Due largely to shortage of fuel and of certain raw materials, caused by the blockade, 900 of these factories are today not working. The productivity of the 2100 that are working was for a while very low, but recent reports show improvement, the curve of production going decidedly up, notwithstanding the handicaps of the blockade.

Supreme Council of Public Economy

To manage and correlate all the nationalized industries of Russia there is a Supreme Council of Public Economy, made up of 69 members. The chairman has a seat in the cabinet or Council of People's Commissars. The following diagram may serve to make clear the organization that has been evolved, that is still evolving. It was not conceived by any one man. Like Topsy, it "just grew up."

At the top are indicated some of the

big industrial unions that together appoint 30 members of the Supreme Economic Council. The Cabinet sends seven (commissars of finance, agriculture, ways and communications, posts and telegraphs, etc.). The 10 regional economic councils each appoint two members, and two come from the All-Russian cooperatives which have now become the big distributing mediums for the nationalized as well as for the cooperative establishments.

The Supreme Economic Council is thus a body representative of all elements engaged in production. Hours and wages in the nationalized factories are determined by this body. It will be seen, however, by what follows that Soviet Russia is trying to avoid bureaucratic centralized control, just as she is avoiding going to the other extreme of anarchistic decentralization. They are far away now from the idea of having the workers nationalized factories (who are operating with machinery and other capital provided not by themselves but by the public or the State) elect their own foremen and managers directly, and on the other hand they are getting as far away as possible from the tyranny, bureaucracy and inefficiency of "government ownership."

INDIA'S VETERANS REACH BOMBAY

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in India

CALCUTTA, India—The first party, 800 strong, of the contingent of the Indian army which went to England for the peace celebrations arrived in Bombay recently on the hired transport Sicilia. The men were all enthusiastic over their experiences in England. The British personnel of the party, which is only 89 strong, are mainly Indian Defense Force men, only 12 regulars returning to India, the remainder being demobilized at home. Every officer and man, British and Indian, has returned with one prize possession, which is a signed copy of His Majesty's speech at the inspection of the contingent in the grounds of Buckingham Palace. Some of the men have already had these framed and have spoken of their intention of making them heirlooms.

DAUGHTERS OF WAR WORK
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—Admiral of the Fleet, Viscount Jellicoe of Scapa, recently addressed a meeting of members of the Imperial Order of the Daughters of the Empire. Her Excellency, the Duchess of Devonshire and Lady Jellicoe were also present at the meeting, which was held in the Château Laurier. Admiral Jellicoe, in expressing the great appreciation of the British Navy for the work done by the order for the soldiers and sailors and their dependents during the great war, mentioned the fact that the order had contributed £1,000,000 during the conflict. He said he had only become aware of the fact since coming to Ottawa.

When? Where? How?

Advertising, to promote right growth, must be done at the right time, through the right channels and with the right appeal. Our original method of analysis helps us meet these requirements correctly. We shall be glad to explain.

JOHNSON, READ & COMPANY
INCORPORATED
Advertising
202 SOUTH STATE STREET
CHICAGO

CHARTER MEMBER AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF ADVERTISING AGENCIES

Frederick Loeser & Co., Inc.

BROOKLYN—NEW YORK

"Trefousse" Among Women's Best Gloves Exclusive, Hereabout, at Loeser's

We selected "Trefousse" French kid Gloves because we found them unsurpassed in quality of leathers and in the correctness of their shaping, in perfection of fit. They are among the most beautiful Gloves in the world.

At \$3.75 Pair. Trefousse Narcisse Gloves, two-clasp style in gray and beige with self-stitching backs.

At \$3.50 Pair. Trefousse Narcisse Gloves, two-clasp plique sewn; of French kidskin. In black, white and colors with self and contrasting Paris point and embossed embroidered backs.

At \$3.50 Pair. Trefousse Zara two-clasp oversize French kid-skin Gloves in white and all the Main Floor

PLANS TO RECLAIM LAND ARE FAVORED

Massachusetts Citizens Sign Petition Which Will Place Re-forestation Project Before the State Legislature for Action

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SPOKANE, Washington—Fifty-three of the 58 I. W. W. arrested and held here were convicted on charges of criminal syndicalism, fined \$100 each and given 30 days in the city jail. The prisoners pleaded not guilty and engaged in what they term a "silent defense," having nothing to say. The charge by the corporation counsel was that the defendants were members of a revolutionary organization, the purpose of which is to overthrow the Government of the United States and substitute therefor a proletarian dictatorship similar to the Soviet Government of Russia, to be conducted for the benefit of the I. W. W.

Regarding the obtaining of signatures so that they would be as representative as possible, the association says:

"To secure the required 20,000 signatures the association adopted a plan of bringing the matter before all the people by allotting a quota of signatures to each city and town in proportion to population."

"Of the 354 cities and towns in the State, signatures were filed from all but 16, or over 95 per cent of the places in the State responded, which shows the wide interest in the proposition. The work of securing signatures was all done by volunteers. Of the 16 places from which no signatures were filed, we know that signatures were obtained in most of them, but they failed to reach us in time to be filed and counted."

POLL TAX FOR ONTARIO WOMEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

COBOURG, Ontario—With the extension of the franchise to women has come a demand that they be assessed for poll tax the same as men over the age of 21. The town council of Cobourg is perhaps the first to pass a resolution to provide for the levying of the poll tax on women not otherwise assessed. The Ontario Legislature permits councils to fix their own poll tax on men, \$5 being the largest that can be levied.

SPOKANE I. W. W. FINED AND JAILED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SPOKANE, Washington—Fifty-three of the 58 I. W. W. arrested and held here were convicted on charges of criminal syndicalism, fined \$100 each and given 30 days in the city jail. The prisoners pleaded not guilty and engaged in what they term a "silent defense," having nothing to say. The charge by the corporation counsel was that the defendants were members of a revolutionary organization, the purpose of which is to overthrow the Government of the United States and substitute therefor a proletarian dictatorship similar to the Soviet Government of Russia, to be conducted for the benefit of the I. W. W.

REGULATING RETAIL PRICES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—At a recent meeting of the Ottawa Retail Merchants Association the question of the price-regulating orders of the Board of Commerce was discussed and criticized at considerable length. The following resolution was passed at the conclusion of the discussion: "This meeting is of opinion that the Board of Commerce should not confine itself to investigating the retail trade alone but should, first, investigate all classes in every line—producers, manufacturers, farmers, and professional classes—and that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the Dominion executive council of the Retail Merchants Association of Canada."

Mid-Month List of

Columbia Records

"Freckles"—Nora Bayes' Bad Boy Song

Now we have Nora Bayes' bad boy with whom she went to school. He pulled the curls of the little girls, and fractured every rule. "Freckles" was just as bad a boy as Nora Bayes is funny. On the same record Nora sings a clever little pickaninny ballad, "Everybody Calls Me Honey."

A-2816-85c



Graveure Sings "Absent" and "When You Come Home"

Not a shade of the beautiful sentiment in either of these songs has been lost in the masterly interpretation of this great baritone.

A-2804-\$1.00



Polonaise from "Mignon" Sung by Barrientos

What many consider the most brilliant of all vocal Polonaises is in "Mignon," and Barrientos' rendition of this difficult coloratura aria is an exceptional achievement of recording art.

49598-\$1.50



These are only a few of the many new records for the month

Get the New Columbia Novelty Record Booklet. Every Columbia Dealer has it.

New Columbia Records on Sale the 10th and 20th of Every Month

COLUMBIA GRAPHOPHONE COMPANY,
New York



A MARKED INNOVATION

Serviceable, practical, smartly tailored; in Navy Blue Serge and Black Charmeuse, \$45.00. Adapted to various materials.

Dr. Frank Crane says: "With a universal dress of this kind a woman could travel across the continent, start on any journey, do her housework and office work, appear well at a luncheon or matinee, and all with as little effort as a man expends on his clothes."

23 W. 30th Street
NEW YORK CITY



"Trefousse" Among Women's Best Gloves

Exclusive, Hereabout, at Loeser's

We selected "Trefousse" French kid Gloves because we found them unsurpassed in quality of leathers and in the correctness of their shaping, in perfection of fit. They are among the most beautiful Gloves in the world.

At \$3.75 Pair. Trefousse Narcisse Gloves, two-clasp style in gray and beige with self-stitching backs.

At \$3.50 Pair. Trefousse Narcisse Gloves, two-clasp plique sewn; of French kidskin. In black, white and colors with self and contrasting Paris point and embossed embroidered backs.

At \$3.50 Pair. Trefousse Zara two-clasp oversize French kid-skin Gloves in white and all the Main Floor

Patented

Serviceable, practical, smartly tailored; in Navy Blue Serge and Black Charmeuse, \$45.00. Adapted to various materials.

Patented

Serviceable, practical, smartly tailored; in Navy Blue Serge and Black Charmeuse, \$45.00. Adapted to various materials.

Patented

Serviceable, practical, smartly tailored; in Navy Blue Serge and Black Charmeuse, \$45.00. Adapted to various materials.

Patented

Serviceable, practical, smartly tailored; in Navy Blue Serge and Black Charmeuse, \$45.00. Adapted to various materials.

Patented

Serviceable, practical, smartly tailored; in Navy Blue Serge and Black Charmeuse, \$45.00. Adapted to various materials.

Patented

Serviceable, practical, smartly tailored; in Navy Blue Serge and Black Charmeuse, \$45.00. Adapted to various materials.

Patented

Serviceable, practical, smartly tailored; in Navy Blue Serge and Black Charmeuse, \$45.00. Adapted to various materials

GROWTH OF TRADE UNIONISM TRACED

Modern Trade Unionism Arose in Britain From Abandonment of Old Apprenticeship System on Introduction of Machinery

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Trade unionism, in the rapidity of its growth and the extension of its operations, may be described as one of the wonders of modern times. Judging from its scope, the historians who claim for it a descent from the medieval craft guilds may be held to present a strong case. But it was an influence rather than a direct descent. In forming the various trade associations, the organizers bore in mind and adopted some of the features of the then defunct craft guilds, and this is the only connection. But whence had craft guilds their origin? According to verified historical records, they were a side issue of the Roman Catholic Church, but they come upon the scene in so well-organized condition that a remote origin must be sought.

According to tradition and legend—and when was there a tradition that had not a substratum of truth?—craft guilds, with defined rates of wages for the members, were formed at the building of King Solomon's temple. The grades of workmen there employed were nine in number, ranging from super-excellent masons, of whom there were nine, each with a daily wage of \$1 shekel, down to apprentices, of whom there were 30,000, each with a daily wage of one shekel, in addition to the laborers, who were all Canaanites. These all, with the exception of the laborers, had their separate associations or lodges, and were governed by rules in much the same manner as the trade unions of the present day. Thus a craftsman might not do the work of an apprentice, his assistant and pupil, nor could an architect or a master mason do the work assigned to a craftsman.

Connection With Guilds a Question

These lodges met in secret, and no record of their proceedings was kept. Thus it is impossible to state whether there was a direct, or indirect, connection through the ages with the craft guilds, which are first mentioned in the Carthaginian capitularies of A.D. 779 and 789. Later capitularies of A.D. 805 and 821 contain vague references to "Unions," and that of A.D. 854 prohibits villeins from forming associations, "vulgarly called guilds," against those who had despised them. In the ancient craft guilds, the master craftsmen were subjected to regulations governing both the quality and the quantity of their products, the prices they were to charge to the consumer, as well as their relations to journeymen and apprentices. The customers were guarded against exploitation and shoddy goods. Craft guilds, as such, being allied directly to the Roman Catholic Church, ceased practically to exist when the influence of the reformation brought the penal laws into being.

Modern trade unionism saw the light in the days of the present generation, but it was preceded by several events which are not without interest. It really arose from the abandonment of the old apprenticeship system.

A Parliamentary Act

An act passed by the English Parliament in the fifth year of the reign of Queen Elizabeth prohibited any one from exercising either as master or journeyman any art, mystery, or manual occupation, except he had been brought up therein seven years at least as an apprentice and no one could be bound apprentice who was not under 21 years of age. One journeyman had to be employed for every three apprentices, and one journeyman for every apprentice above three in number. No journeyman could leave his employ until he had completed one year's service, nor then upon less than three months' notice. The hours of labor were fixed at 12 a day in the summer, and from dawn till sunset in the winter. The wages were assessed yearly by the justices of the peace or the town magistrates at the first general sessions held each year after Easter.

This practice of assessing wages fell into disuse by the early part of the eighteenth century, and this neglect led to the formation of temporary unions or associations on the part of the workmen. In 1725, an act was passed prohibiting the combination of workmen employed in the woolen manufacture, and in the following year, another act reinstated the practice of local justices fixing the rate of wages. Again, however, the custom fell into disuse, and in 1756 a petition was presented to the justices by the workmen asking them to ex-

ercise the rights conferred upon them by Parliament, but as the employers presented a counter petition, the justices refused to act. The result was a strike of weavers, who drove such men as were willing to work away from the looms. The riots which ensued caused a loss to the country of approximately £20,000. Terms were arranged, and once more the justices were ordered by Parliament to settle yearly the rates of pay in the woollen industry.

End of the Apprenticeship System

With the introduction of machinery the apprenticeship system came gradually to an end; and, in 1796, the trustees of the various English cloth-halls framed a new regulation, admitting as members manufacturers who had carried on the trade of cloth-worker for five years, and within a short time persons were admitted to the cloth-halls without any trade qualification.

The same digression from original practices is to be found in the Society of Freemasons, and the various livery companies of the City of London. Originally operative, and confined to operative masons, the Society of Freemasons is today a "speculative" or ethical body, applying the tenets of the masonic art in a moral sense, while in the various livery companies of the City of London, men are admitted who are not members of the trades represented by the different bodies.

The oldest trade union in England today is the hatters', which, when formed in 1772, was known as a "Company." It was a very vigorous organization, and every member paid a weekly subscription of twopence. One of the rules stipulated that every master hatter should employ one journeyman for each apprentice. Subcontracting was banned, and whenever employers attempted to give out work to sub-contractors, the men retaliated immediately by coming out on strike.

In 1796, the clothworkers formed a trade society which they called an "institution," its main object being to prevent the carrying on of the trade in violation of custom and law, although an act passed in their interests in the reign of Queen Elizabeth was still unrepealed, and could have been set in force. Notwithstanding an act passed in 1789 prohibiting the formation of these trade associations as well as the accumulation of funds by the workers, the Clothworkers Institution still carried on, but imposed a system of levies, when occasion arose, instead of accumulating funds. Again, in 1800, an act was passed prohibiting all combinations of workmen, but the societies became more numerous, working under the guise of friendly societies. Three years later an impetus was given to the trade union movement by the formation of other societies, on lines similar to the clothworkers by shipwrights, bricklayers, carpenters, and other craftsmen, which consisted, first of all, of both employers and workmen, but the masters withdrew from membership when the societies decided to assist workmen who declared a strike.

The Commission of 1867

In consequence of the increasing number of trade societies and unions which, when formed for maintaining rates of wages, were not recognized by law, a commission was formed in February, 1867, to inquire into their constitution, but it was not until 1871 that the Trade Union Act was passed, making legal these various societies, resulting in the formation in 1873 of the National Federation of Associated Employers of Labor, the founders of which numbered more than 2,000,000, the object being to counteract the influence of trade unions.

In many instances city livery companies were formed from the London craft guilds, and were limited at first to persons born within the liberty, thereby excluding Jews from membership. Indeed, at that period, only one instance is known of a Jew being permitted to join a craft guild. Throughout the Middle Ages definite ordinances were passed preventing Jews from trading in various towns, and thus competing with the merchants of the guilds.

LEGISLATION BEFORE THE SWEDISH RIKSDAG

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in Stockholm

STOCKHOLM, Sweden—Political matters are here, as elsewhere, in a state of flux, and the stability of the government is such that it is a question whether a continued cooperation between the Liberal and Socialistic parties which now constitute the government would be possible. After lengthy negotiations between the respective parties, cooperation has been agreed upon along the following lines for the immediate future, the general fundamentals for home and foreign politics remaining unchanged.

A commission to investigate the pos-

sibility of a complete revision of the system of military defense was appointed. The investigations will include the consideration of the question of reducing the burdens of military expenditure so as to bring it into line with the new international order now that war is over and there are smaller requirements for a peaceful situation.

The commission will be instructed to first investigate and propose temporary arrangements, in accordance with a bill of the extra session of the Riksdag, providing for reducing the time for training special arms, and the marine and college students who are liable to military service, as well as the duties of those unfit for military service.

The State and the community should make a powerful effort to meet the present need for dwelling houses, and should assist in getting the building of homes started in a normal way. The State should contribute by building more extensively than before for its own employees and also provide credit for home-building by placing at the disposal of the builders a certain amount of capital on favorable terms. The public should especially support municipal and cooperative home-building, and it should arrange that homes, built with the assistance of the public, should not by any chance become subject to speculation.

The question of the municipal tax is being considered now so that it may be possible to bring in a motion before the Riksdag of 1920. For this purpose the preliminary work for this definite reform is being carried out. If such a motion should fail to be brought in, a temporary arrangement is alternatively considered, through which the greatest irregularities in the present tax-system are removed. The ultimate stand in this question will be taken when all the preliminary work is carried a finish.

The tax-proceedings are being improved for the purpose of making possible a more just taxation of the different groups of tax-payers and to give increased control over the declarations of income. The banks are instructed to give out reports about incomes from interests and balances due to tax-payers. In addition to these, some other questions will be brought before the Riksdag of 1920, provided there is sufficient time to finish up the preliminary work.

Amongst these is the development of the institution of arbitrators and the new act, touching upon the question of employing women in government service. There will also be dealt with certain humane reforms in criminal law; new legislation regulating ditching and embanking; the electrification of certain government-owned railroads; open voting in the Riksdag; the election of speakers and vice-speakers; restriction of the system of powers of attorney; and many investigations.

These investigations will begin as soon as possible and will deal with unemployment insurance and proceedings for obtaining cooperation between employers and employees in such a way that a rational development of production will result and will still leave the employers in full charge of the economic management while giving the workmen a position which warrants their cooperation in producing results. New legislation for mines will also be looked into, especially for the purpose of investigating different proposals for a new system of grants as basis for the possession of mining-claims on private property as well as crown property.

Government control over trusts and monopolistic combinations will be gone into and the revision of legislation for stock companies for the purpose of increasing the control over the enforcement of the present law in the interests of the minority shareholders of the companies and to prevent such decisions as would harm the real interest of the companies concerned.

BELGIUM EXPANDING INDUSTRIES

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BRUSSELS, Belgium—Further evidence of the Belgian industrial expansion is shown in the formation of the Compagnie Transatlantique Belge, official announcement of which has just been made. Its capital is 25,000,000 francs. With a view to creating a steamship line to South America, the Lloyd Royal Belge has ordered its first steamer of 12,000 tons.

DUNLAP HATS
for WOMEN

EXTRA QUALITY
DUNLAP & CO.
REG. U.S. PAT. OFFICE
22 S. MICHIGAN AVENUE
Chicago
110 FIFTH AVENUE
New York

PHASES OF CHINA'S BOYCOTT OF JAPAN

Striking Students Lectured in Streets and Distributed Pamphlets, While Many Were Arrested and Held Without Bail

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PEKING, China—The beginning of the school year in Peking and Tientsin was marked by renewed clashes between the police authorities and the students in revolt. At the time of writing things are just beginning to calm down sufficiently to permit of a return to school routine. Both cities had their own particular problems to deal with; but in each case trouble was caused by the over-confidence and exuberance of the students on the one side, after their victory of last spring, and determination to carry on their patriotic campaign for the coming year, while on the other side, the government officials were over-anxious to get the jump on the student organizations over any issue that might cause a conflict.

During the second week of school in September, the students of middle and higher schools in Tientsin called a strike to protest against the acts of the police commissioner, Yang I-Teh, and to demand his dismissal from office. The commissioner was newly appointed last June, after the students had dispersed, and his appointment at the time was said to be a direct affront to patriotic organizations which protested against his holding office.

Commissioner Yang is a military man, hand in glove with the military, and has a record of high-handed dealing in his former office as commissioner in Tientsin several years ago and in other posts. Daily demonstrations were held in September by the striking students. Lectures were held in the streets, and pamphlets distributed to inform the people as to the cause of the protest. Many students were arrested and held without bail under threat of summary punishment.

Sympathetic Demonstrations

Finally the civil Governor of the province, Tsao Jui, made a special visit to Tientsin to deal with the situation. He reported that after receiving his promises to set free their comrades in jail, the students were returning to school, while Yang I-Teh continued in office. Heads of schools in the city were ordered to keep their students in the class-rooms hereafter and not to allow student mass-meetings to be held. The principals, who have in most parts of the country remained neutral during the difficulties, replied as usual that they were unable to carry out these orders; but the orders stand.

Sympathetic demonstrations against Commissioner Yang occurred on a small scale in Peking during early October, but no general school strike was declared. Suddenly without warning the authorities issued an order to the school principals all over the city to surrender for arrest every student who had been in a strike. The order was received with astonishment in Peking. School heads met and declared that they were unable to carry out the order. It was even rumored that a revolt of the military against carrying out the command was imminent. People wondered why such an attempt should be made in view of the government's failure last spring to stop demonstrations by wholesale arrests and their final defeat and setting free of the students. At any rate, the effect upon the students was instantaneous. A second strike was immediately declared, and, backed by the guilds of the city and the commercial clubs, the students protested en masse against the government act. A few students were arrested, and a few days later the city was stirred by a rumor from government circles that all arrested students would be held for indefinite sentences or deported from the province.

Compromise With Students

At this point, however, matters were taken out of the hands of the police officials. Wang Chu Shen, Commissioner of Education, who, although a

man of conservative tendencies, politically, has shown a desire all along to confer and agree as far as possible with representatives of the teachers and students, called a conference with the student leaders. A compromise was reached by which it was agreed that arrested students should be neither held without bail nor deported if their comrades would return to school. Shortly after this it was rumored that the new Premier would transfer Yang I-Teh from Tientsin to head the Peking police force—a move quite in line with the government party's policy of changing officials from one post to another before they become too obnoxious in a certain office.

It is now hoped that the students will return to work steadily in Peking. It is also hoped by liberal-minded folk that they will be able to carry out plans made during the summer, which the autumn disturbances upset. Prominent among these plans of the student societies is a scheme made with the guild and merchant representatives for utilizing the industrial school plant as a night school for workmen and artisans, where they may be taught new and modern methods of work and may obtain elementary instruction in modern business methods. Two thousand students had enrolled for the work of teaching these night classes, and the guilds had started organizing groups of student officers. If the government tries to break up these plans, student leaders declare, all the influence of organized Labor interests and "big business" in Peking and north China will rise against the government.

The address proceeded, "We are very grateful because although we form an insignificant portion of your great empire, we, the Basutos, were also honored by being invited to go and help in part of the work of the great and terrible war... We are grateful to have this opportunity of meeting Your Majesty and renewing personally the unwavering loyalty of the small nation of the Basuto, knowing as we do that as long as the flag of Your Majesty's Government flies in our small country we shall continue to live in happiness and joy under Your Majesty's powerful wing."

The paramount chief's personal address stated that Basutoland though the home of a race only numerically small, "is rich in hearts devoted to Your Majesty's dynasty and throne... Their chief paramount, have come 6000 miles and more to assure Your Majesty face to face of their devotion." The address concluded with a reference to "your noble consort," and expressed the hope that existing bonds between Britain and Basutoland, and between the Basuto nation and the King and his successors according to law, would remain "the silken but enduring fitters of today."

The addresses were both read in English, and the King's reply, which was delivered with great dignity and impressiveness, was in English also, but after its delivery Their Majesties had an opportunity of listening to conversations in the native tongue, which, when translated, appeared to afford them considerable amusement and satisfaction.

SIR DOVETON STURDEE PLEADS FOR BIG NAVY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—Prince Arthur of Connaught was the guest of honor recently at the dinner of the Haberdashers Company at Haberdashers Hall. In reply to the loyal toast, Prince Arthur said that shortly before the war he had taken his freedom of the City of London through the Haberdashers Company. He could assure them that in no place did any member of the royal family feel more at home than in the City of London. In those days of struggle and strife and difficulty it was a great pleasure to see the ancient companies flourishing in the way in which they were. They had all followed the Prince of Wales' tour through the Dominion of Canada with interest. They were sure he was doing great and splendid work in uniting the bonds of empire.

Colonel Stephenson, D.S.O., M.P., the Master Cutler of Sheffield, replied on behalf of the House of Commons. The toast of "The Imperial Forces of the Crown" was proposed by the Rev. Prebendary Prosser, Second Warden, and in reply Admiral Sir Doveton Sturdee, who received an ovation, said it was a great honor to respond for the navy, and to couple with that the mercantile marine and the fishermen, as he considered them all naval men in every sense of the word. The navy had kept the peace for a hundred years till this war. They must not gamble with the navy. Whatever might be said of the submarines, the above-water fleet was required to interfere nor unduly economize with the navy. They must have in every part of the empire an efficient navy as a police force. It must, however, be superior to every other navy in the world. They must be superior in every class of vessel above or below water. The navy trusted to the common sense of the country.

UTAH WOMEN VOTERS UNITE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office
SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—Organization of the Utah branch of the League of Women Voters was effected here following sessions of clubwomen, Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, president of the National American Woman's Suffrage Alliance, assisting in the organization.

James McCreeery & Co.

5th Avenue NEW YORK CITY 34th Street

Fashionable Dresses for Women

16.50

regularly 29.50

Tricotine

Wool Jersey

Satin

This is an *extraordinary offering*. It will be seen at a glance that the styles are most unusual, the lines exceedingly graceful and their general value obvious.

Numerous styles are included in the offering. Each one is highly fashionable and becoming. Embroidery, beading or braiding adorns them. Navy Blue, Taupe, Black and Brown.

NO C. O. D.'S NO EXCHANGES NO RETURNS (Fourth Floor)

A Coat Sale of Importance

DISTINGUISHED MODELS

39.50

regularly 59.50 and 65.00

Every woman who purchases from this assortment saves at least 20.00!

They were, of course, made to sell at 59.50 and higher, but because we purchased the maker's entire stock he allowed us great price concessions.

They are fashioned of finest quality Silver-tone or Suede Velour, combined with shawl collar of Natural Raccoon, lined throughout with wear-resisting linen.

Holiday Hosiery for Women

Prices Quoted Will Prevail For This Sale Only.

Thread Silk Hosiery of a markedly superior quality. Silk tops. Black or White.

2.50

Thread Silk Hosiery with hand-embroidered clox and Lisle tops and soles. Black, White or Cordovan.

1.75

Glove Silk Hosiery with beautiful all-over lace design. Black only.

A BRITISH-AMERICAN COMMUNITY

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

Kingston, Ontario, gives one an impression of curious British solidity and old-worldliness. Perhaps here, more than in Ottawa, even, one becomes aware of the thing which more than the occasional flag or the distinctively British cast of face, plus something of the spaciousness and hardiness of Canada, makes one aware of being north of the forty-ninth parallel and the lakes. That is the square flame of imperial scarlet, with G. R. above a coat of arms just below the letter slot, which distinguishes the street letter boxes in place of the inconspicuously dark and not gay green favored by Uncle Sam's Post Office Department. The cheerful flare of color at the street corner, even on a damp day lighting the street, warmly glowing through the summer evening dusk, a defiant glow of suggested warmth through the snow of winter, tempering by association of ideas even an offshore wind upon a zero morning as it awakes one's approach with the missile to be dispatched, leads to the unfeeling iron of a state utility a suggestion of cheerful assurance and official opulence which lifts the dropping of a letter into a slot from the plane of mere matter-of-courseness to that of a ceremony pertaining to one's citizenship.

Next after it in official cheeriness, if one has business at the post office, is the flash of polished metal, the golden gleam of a broad brass-facing in whose surface open the letter and newspaper slots, their protectant hoods sharing the general brightness, broken only by the imperial cipher G. R. And the cipher, be sure, means nothing so much to the countless thousands whose eyes rest upon it in the course of its duration as it does an idea, one and indivisible, though expressed in many parts and over great spaces of the world's surface to many differing peoples. And when, following these two things, one encounters, as here, attached to the official building they belong to, the leisureliness of gardened grounds beneath a flag upon a cross-treed mast, the whole upon one corner of a little park, at the other corner of which is the customhouse, all under the dome and flanking towers of the Anglican cathedral, one has a sense of an attitude toward the business of a government department which, abating not one jot of an urgent efficiency, can still at the same time take account of an official graciousness of aspect.

Characteristics of Kingston

Kingston is to the visitor's sight comprised and held as a whole by the City Hall and the Butter Market. True, there is the Royal Military College, and there is Queen's University, both of them slightly enough groups of buildings. Two or three past principals of Queen's in their time, to say nothing of the present respected incumbent of the office, have bulked largely in the intellectual life of Canada as ever did Jowett or Blackie in either more famous centers of erudition. And in the neighborhood of the Royal Military College, the other side of the harbor, one has an impression of much splendid youth with cheerful good breeding, taking it as a matter of course, with as splendid insouciance tinged with youthful anxiety as to doing it well, devoting itself to the study of a rather grim business. With the little formalities of going to and fro, and with the various time notes of the military day, drum roll or bugle call drifting across the water, to say nothing of the movement of small bodies of troops upon the streets, added to the continual sprinkling of men in khaki, inconspicuously badged (one has to look close) with record of service overseas in fields but lately quiet, there comes a sense of the aftermath of an urgent business. How urgent that business was is faintly indicated in the present easily responsible stride of the grizzled sergeant who passes upon the sidewalk.

Still, after all that, even after a visit to the Royal Military Hospital at Queen's University, where men, yet in uniform, with finely indiscriminate unselfishness helping each other, under a deft and self-abnegatory instructorship are studying new vocations, such as toy-making, basket-weaving and card-writing, preparatory to return to civil life, one comes back to the City Hall and the Butter Market.

Kingston's dominant note, the permanency of one idea—that of a fort, a stronghold, a frontier capital—persists strongly yet, though the Canadian Parliament which for the united provinces of upper and lower Canada first met in Kingston in 1844, has since 1858 sat in Ottawa. Not alone in the almost universal employment of limestone as a building material till recent years is this sense of permanency expressed but in the City Hall itself and the square surrounding known as the Butter Market. The columned and pedimented facade of the City Hall, overlooking the harbor, with its martello towers of the native limestone, for all its early Victorian neoclassicism, possesses a colonial simplicity and massiveness. Where a refinement of detail in cap or architrave, frieze or cornice, could not be effected with the means and labor at hand, it was calmly omitted or summarized. While at the result the architectur-

ally hypercritical might grieve, especially at interior makeshifts and omissions numberless, yet to the broadly tolerant sight Kingston City Hall is manifestation interestingly characteristic of its place and time.

Reverence for Tradition

The visitor who penetrates within receives a fresh impression of the determination of the city fathers to achieve permanence of municipal institutions and tradition. There is an upper chamber, down whose sides columns stand between great arched windows beneath a coffered ceiling. The glass in some of the window panes is of such a waviness that a distant flag pole looks like reflection in easily heaving water. Over a dais at the further end, beneath the terminal cove of the ceiling, the drapery of flags, repeated at intervals down the length of the hall, suggests past festivities and formalities. And, as one turns and looks toward the point of entrance, there comes a new sense of things as fixed as Gibraltar.

Captained either side of the entrance by a full-length portrait of Sir John A. Macdonald, Canada's traditional Prime Minister, and of a darkly dignified judge of the Queen's Bench, down each side of the hall, in a double row, are the portraits of the past mayors of Kingston, all handsomely framed, all equally impressive and alertly dignified looking, all with the Mayor's chain officially in evidence, all painted in oil with an uncommon smoothness to the sight of these direct-painting, technique—for its own sake—contemning days, and all undeniably "like." Even if one has no personal knowledge on the point, the visible care with which this painter and that has wrought carries its own proof of the minuteness of resemblance. Through all these faces runs visibly a sense of civic responsibility imaginably deep and abiding as the Niagara rocks on which the city itself is founded. Catching a question, the tall, courteous, and clean-shaven Scotchman (a Ballantine) acting as cicerone exhibited the Mayor's chain. Of solid gold, it was composed of long ellipses, crossed tied within a circle, and shaped plates, linked together in alternation, the whole terminating in a great medal of gold bearing the arms of the city. The medal was of the metal of the small fine chain noted in some of the earlier portraits—new links made for those of the old chain being comprised in the present one. Each succeeding Mayor of the city adds a link engraved with his name and date of office.

The City Hall forms one side of the open square known as the Butter Market. The Butter Market proper is an extension at right angles into the square of the City Hall, forming municipal offices and a market place, terminated with a freely classic facade. The remaining three sides of the City Hall square are faced by buildings among whose comparative modernness are many representative of Kingston's elder day. From these one derives the same impression as in Ottawa, of building done once for all. These two and three-story buildings of Niagara limestone, laid up in random ashlar, often quined at the corners, invariably with door and window heads voussoired, and with generous chimney stacks, are of a distinct type. With generously projecting eaves front and back, sometimes

old town houses of upper Canada have an aspect open, yet dignified; Old World in feeling, though colonial in type.

From the residence streets of Kingston, in ante-medieval June, the visitor carries away an impression of green lawns continuous, full of peonies, fast followed by oriental poppies and eager roses. But the peony is the distinctive flower of the city. On a word of admiration following a request for a street direction the host of one such garden forthwith cut and handed the feminine companion of the stranger a bouquet of perfect and queenly flowers.

As a Military Center

There is an historical society in Kingston, with a steadily growing and valuable museum of documentary and other record of the sufficiently romantic history of the city and district from the time of Frontenac downward. Of course there is a body of Indian tradition untraceable, seldom greater than a few sentences colloquially spoken at time, floating about by word of mouth, as there is in every Canadian city that feels its cityhood sufficiently to demand background for it. This most of them do; not on their own account, be it noted, so much as a part of their pride in the whole being of Canada as a Nation, at no time so markedly felt and expressed as now, direct result of Canada's part in the war. But pending the verification and resolution of such matter into a graphic text, what is already of record has the utter romance that hangs about the very name of Canada. In short, it is Canada, and no country in all Ontario is more Canadian than Frontenac County and Kingston, its capital.

The foundation of the city dates from the arrival in 1673 of Count de Frontenac, then Governor of New France, with an imposing and processionally florilla of canoes and painted barges, his equipage being imperially costumed. While in formal ceremonial he conferred with the Indians, who, at this point, at the mouth of the Cataraqui, had for generations had a

now Toronto—after its capture by American troops.

In the rebellion year of 1838 the call of bugle and the roll of drum were again heard for a brief while, as imperial troops and volunteers mustered to meet the attempt to overthrow the imperial government. Following this the two provinces of upper

IN THE LIBRARIES

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

"Books at Work" is the latest pamphlet sent out by the American Library Association. It presents, chiefly in living illustrations, bits of two

executive, the City Council and to the citizens of Chicago information so that all these agencies may have a definite understanding of the municipal problems affecting the community. Such official annual reports are narrative in form, containing a discussion of the work of the year; the purpose of the department; the growth of the depart-

ment will carry on the work once it is inaugurated. The organization facilities are much in demand and are being generously bestowed. Yet it is felt that the men on the merchant vessels have perhaps the most urgent claim of all, though no time is being lost in making comparisons. These men—on 3000 or 4000 vessels—have the leisure, and have evidenced an inclination, to read and study. The plans of the "A. L. A." call for not only the placing of books on the vessels, but the establishment of a central agency that will lend any particular book asked for by any man anywhere in the American merchant marine.

Texas librarians will join with the American Library Association in its enlarged program of work, the primary aim of which is to enlarge the work of the librarian and at the same time gain due recognition for services rendered at an adequate compensation. This course was decided on at the meeting of the Texas Library Association in Austin. The enlarged plans of the American Library Association were explained in detail by Chalmers Hadley, Librarian of the public library at Denver, Colorado, and president of the American Library Association.

Librarians of university education and library school training frequently are not getting the wages paid by carriers," Mr. Hadley told the Texas librarians, when speaking of the salary question. He explained further that the American association proposes to investigate the question of salaries paid to librarians and to attempt to bring about such advances as will be justified by the work done and the training and qualifications of the librarians.

Suggestion was made that the librarians in any given library organize themselves into an association and that this association unite with the American Library Association, which in turn will act as a federation of library employees. The establishment of a pension system for library workers after long and faithful service is also proposed.

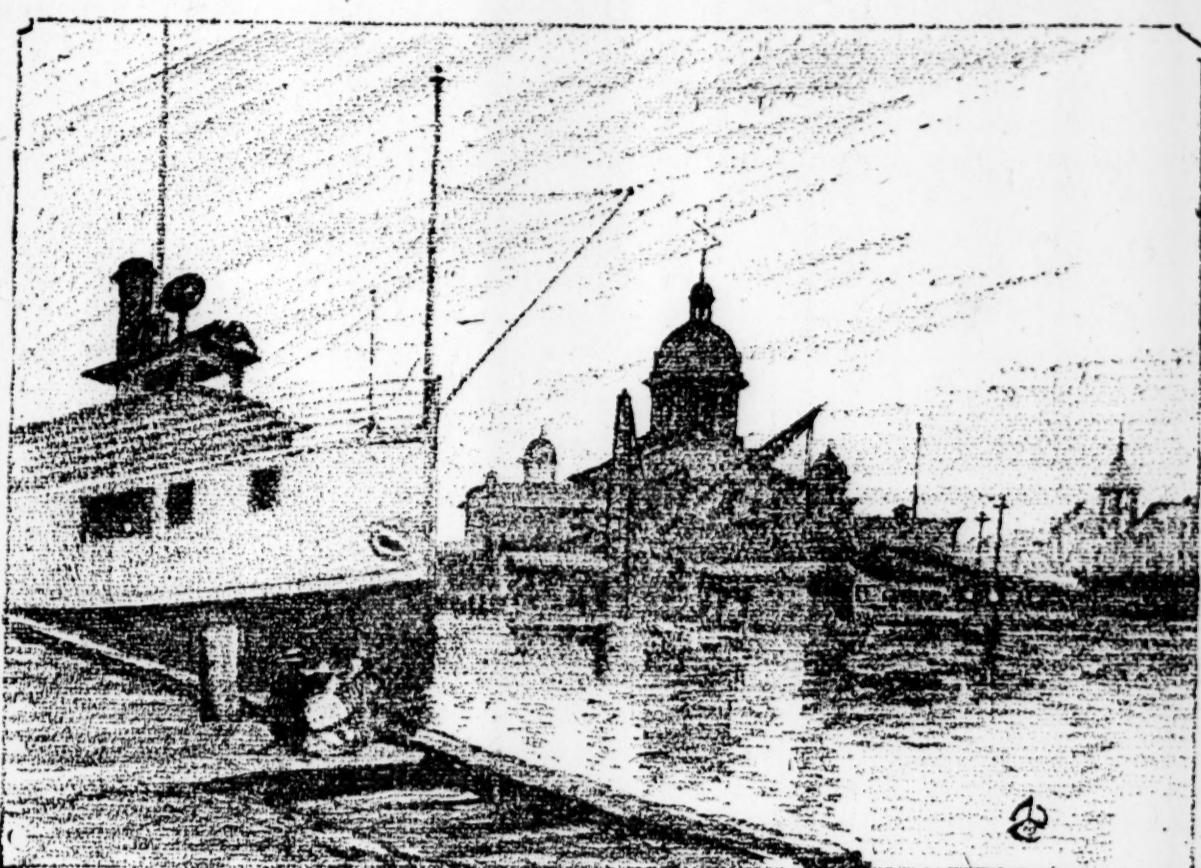
LIQUOR PRIVILEGES ABUSED IN CANADA

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

VICTORIA, British Columbia—The plea of the Peoples Prohibition Party against the public abuse of doctors' prescriptions for liquor under the Prohibition Act in this Province is to have effect. The Hon. J. W. deB. Perris, Attorney-General, says there will be new legislation on prohibition at the session opening early next year.

The Government of British Columbia is now selling more than \$150,000 worth of liquor a month, camouflaged as medicine, and this condition cannot continue. The remedy should be by wholesale prosecution of the medical profession because of conditions forced upon them by the Legislature and passed without their consent and against their will.

The Legislature has got to face this question. If the people want the government to sell liquor as a beverage they must be honest with themselves and say so, and legislate to do it legally. If they really want prohibition the act must be changed at the coming session to prevent a condition of hypocrisy, where we are selling liquor as a beverage under the guise of selling as a medicine. If the people want a referendum on government sale as a beverage let them have it; but referendum or no referendum, the present act must be changed to abate the prescription evil. With all its shortcomings the present act is a great improvement on the old bar conditions, which can never return."



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor
The City Hall and Butter Market, Kingston, Ontario

camping ground, his surveyor ran the lines for a fort, forthwith erected of wood. Two years later this was replaced by a stone one, part of the imperial establishment of France in Canada till 1758, the year before the fall of Quebec, when Ft. Frontenac was captured by General Bradstreet.

In 1784 United Empire Loyalists, who the year before, in protest against separation from the British Empire by the American revolutionists, had to the number of 4000, in five shiploads, arrived on the St. Lawrence River from New York State under Capt. Michael Grass, came into the mouth of the Cataraqui River. A number of them settled at Ft. Frontenac, while others pushed on 60 miles west to the Bay of Quinte. Upper Canada, as Ontario was then known, was till 1791 part of Quebec. In that year it separated from lower Canada, Colonel Simcoe being appointed its first Governor in 1792. A school was opened in 1786 by Dr. Stewart. During the years following the declaration of war by the United States against England in 1812, Frontenac, as it had 37 years earlier, saw armed musters and goings and comings. A naval attempt by a Yankee fleet of 14 sail was frustrated in 1813. To the end of 1814 there were naval expeditions and continuous arrival from the Niagara frontier of prisoners and others from York—I protested strongly.

ANTI-RADICAL ORDINANCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

DENVER, Colorado—The City Council, with only one negative vote, has passed an ordinance prohibiting the circulation of literature or making of speeches calculated to incite revolution. It carries penalties of \$300 fine and 90 days in jail. Labor leaders

protested strongly.

stories: one, of how the association provided men of the army and navy with books during the war; the other, of how it is now going about the task of bringing books within the reach of every person in the federal service. The great educational program carried out in behalf of the war-time army when in France is now being adapted to the peace-time army at home.

The navy has always had a modest appropriation for books, and has now asked the help of the association in so organizing the library work that the men in the navy and marine corps shall be furnished with nautical works as well as books of history, travel, and of general literature.

One of the most informative illustrations in the pamphlet is that of "The House That Jack Built," erected by the men of the training station at Newport, Rhode Island. There the blue-jackets, having built their own house, are making large use of it in studying for advancement in their calling. The librarian in charge is furnished by the "A. L. A." Other illustrations show the books at work among discharged soldiers and sailors in hospitals and at convalescent stations.

As a means of fostering a spirit of cooperation between the Municipal Reference Library of Chicago, and teachers and students of civics in the high schools as well as in the upper grades of the elementary schools, the Chicago library issues in its educational bulletin a complete list of the annual and special reports of the City Council, municipal departments and bureaux, and reports of special commissions and other official bodies. All of these are available for use and distribution at the rooms of the library. The reports are accompanied by photographic views and diagrams.

The government of the city of Chicago is one of the greatest publishers in the community. No other city in the United States approaches the city of Chicago in its effort to enlighten its citizens through the medium of print. The primary purpose of each annual or special report issued by the city government is to furnish to the chief

With the coming of peace, the 273 coast guard stations of the United States, with their personnel of nearly 3000 men, revert to the Treasury Department, and the association wishes to continue its contributions of literature to these stations. Many of them are in isolated locations where books are not obtainable in any other way.

The same desire applies to the 738 light stations having resident keepers, and the lighthouse commission has appealed to the association for boxes of books, about 30 in each, which shall be changed systematically from time to time. In some of these places the

Furnishings FOR ALL HOMES FURNITURE

Domestic Rugs
Oriental Rugs
Carpets
Linoleums
Curtains
Drapery
Moderate Prices

Kennards
4TH & WASHINGTON
ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI



Gifts

All tied up in red ribbon and tissue paper, flaunting jolly stickers, are the mysterious little packages sent back and forth to carry the season's greetings. Gifts little and gifts big, gifts humble and gifts costly—each one is the symbol of the spirit of giving that makes holiday time well beloved.

Each gift represents the thought and time of the sender. In many cases time is limited, or cost has to be seriously considered. In these cases the satisfaction of knowing of a store where efficient holiday service, worth while values, and widest possible varieties are always to be had, makes that store the desirable one in which to shop.

The store is thronged with shoppers, purchasing gifts to surprise some one some place. It is a store that throughout the holiday season is invaluable in its gift assortments and its dependable service. There is decided satisfaction in shopping here at "The Holiday Store Beautiful."

Stix, Baer & Fuller
ST. LOUIS

Complete Banking Service

COMMERCIAL DEPT.

For individuals, and firms and corporations, local and national.

SAVINGS DEPT.

BOND DEPT.

SAFE DEPOSIT DEPT.

FOREIGN DEPT.

NATIONAL BANK

1st IN ST. LOUIS

BROADWAY-LUCAS-Olive

1919

1919

1919

1919

1919

1919

1919

1919

1919

1919

1919

1919

1919

1919

1919

1919

1919

1919

1919

1919

1919

1919

1919

AMERICAN INDIANS' PROGRESS SHOWN

Fiftieth Annual Report of United States Commissioners Summarizes Their Advance Both in Education and in Industry

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—In submitting its fiftieth annual report to the Secretary of the Interior, the Board of Indian Commissioners of the United States points to the fact that "during the 50 years which span the board's existence, the Indians have advanced along the lines of civilization to a remarkable degree." The report observes that when it "considered that the administration of Indian affairs, from the beginning, has been changed, more or less, every few years; that the Indians, from the time they were made wards of the government, have suffered much from the government's shifting policies; that organized exploitation and individual graft have robbed, harassed, and, in some cases, utterly ruined them (and this is not our unsupported statement, for secretaries of the interior, commissioners of Indian affairs, members of Congress, army officers, missionaries, Indian superintendents, and Indian office inspectors, for years, have gone on record in this matter); that they have been the victims of much federal official inefficiency, of harmful congressional legislation, of white-man prejudice, of race antagonism, of white-man lust and greed, it is little short of the marvelous that they have attained that degree of civilization which is theirs today."

Survey of Tribes

The report summarizes, briefly, the results of inspections and surveys of the several tribes made by members of the branch, and the recommendations for future policies. These deal chiefly with industrial, educational, and tribal conditions in the several reservations. Dealing with the present-day status of the members of the five civilized tribes of Oklahoma, the recommendations of Commissioner Ketcham are quoted as follows: That the tribal schools be continued, possibly for 10 years; that Congress provide for higher education in the white schools of higher learning, either in the state in which the Indians live or elsewhere, for such children of the five civilized tribes as have exhausted their local opportunities and have the desire and requisite talent to continue their studies; that all the five civilized tribe schools be equipped with eight grades and some of them be made high schools, including one each of the Choctaw male and female academies; that Congress enact legislation which will insure ample educational funds for the schools of the Choctaws and Chiapas for a period of 10 years, and in the case of the Choctaws a provision be made for a fund for educational purposes in excess of the amount expended on the Choctaw schools for the scholastic year ended June 30, 1905; that Congress enact legislation to conserve the remaining tribal moneys of the Creeks and Seminoles as educational funds, and to increase them, if possible, by whatever tribal properties there may yet remain to be disposed of and by whatever outstanding claims these tribes may have; that Section 41 of the Act of March 1, 1901, be amended by Congress to permit the Secretary of the Interior to make oil and gas leases on Creek lands.

Indians in Industry

"One of the most interesting developments in Indian progress is observed in Arizona where the long staple cotton fields are giving employment to a large number of Papago, Pima, and Maricopa Indians," the report says. "Papago and Apache Indians also are working in the copper mines and refineries, and Indians of all tribes are competing with the Mexicans as common laborers on railroads and in sawmills."

The cotton industry promises to make such a decided change in the conditions of the Papago, Pima, and Maricopa Indians that it behoves the government to take cognizance of this probability. Over 1000 Papago Indians left their homes last year to work in the cotton fields for several months. Approximately 300 families were represented in this body of cotton pickers. A cursory investigation of the situation which is developing in Arizona fails to disclose, as yet, any injurious effect on the Indians by reason of this change in their industrial life. Generally speaking, the employers are fair with their Indian employees, paying them good wages and endeavoring to provide decent living accommodations for them. There are some exceptions to this rule; but in the main, the employment of the Indians in the cotton and alfalfa fields, mines, refineries, and sawmills has been an advantage to the Indians.

"If this new industrial condition of the Indians becomes permanent, and if the employment of Indians by white men increases, it is quite probable there will have to be a readjustment in the administration of Indian affairs in Arizona so far as relates to the education of Indian children and the living conditions and reservation life of the Indians."

LIGHT RAILWAYS FOR ONTARIO
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

COBALT, Ontario—The transportation problems of the intricate and rocky sections of this district are soon to be solved by light narrow-gauge railways, similar to those used by the Allies in France during the war. The project is in the hands of Capt. L. W. Solloway, a Toronto engineer who spent three years overseas supervising light railway construction before the lines. The route of the first line has already been surveyed and approved by the government and over half the necessary funds have been

raised. The franchise gives Mr. Solloway the right to run over crown lands and provincial highways. The road will be of meter gauge, 39 inches, with 30-pound rails, the latter having been secured from the United States Government, which had purchased them originally for the use of the American Army in France. The locomotives will be 12-ton oil-burning steam engines, the same as those used at the front.

TEACHERS' DEMAND IN SASKATCHEWAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

REGINA, Saskatchewan—The movement toward the unionizing of teachers in Saskatchewan has assumed such proportions that it is now the intention of the branches forming the organization known as the Saskatchewan Teachers Alliance to incorporate. The president, E. O. Walker, of this city, reports that the alliance is making progress throughout the Province, and that new branches are being formed in many centers.

In response to the Saskatoon teachers' request for an increase in salary, the school board has proposed to augment the bonus paid during the last two years from \$100 to \$200 and in addition to make the usual annual increase of \$60 as provided in the agreement between the board and the teachers. At a meeting of the teachers this offer was refused. A committee was appointed to open negotiations with the board.

IOWAN TO ATTACK APPROPRIATIONS

Congressman Argues That There Is Strong Need of Cutting Down Government Estimates About One Billion Dollars

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—It is the purpose of James W. Good (R.), Representative from Iowa, chairman of the House Appropriations Committee, to cut down the \$5,000,000,000 estimate for the expenses of running the government during the next fiscal year to \$4,000,000,000. Speaking in the House yesterday, Mr. Good said:

"No greater problem confronts this Congress than that of applying the pruning knife to the estimates of expenditures."

The normal expenses of running the government are so high that special measures such as the Farm Land Bill, the City Housing Bill, the Increased Bonus Bill and several forms of extending aid to former service men will have to give way to the national demand for economy, Mr. Good explained.

"The pruning knife must be applied with intelligence," said the chairman of the Appropriations Committee, "but with vigor and determination, for, if

this Congress should appropriate more than \$4,000,000,000 for the expenses of the government for the next fiscal year, over and above the necessary appropriations for the United States Railroad Administration, it will fall far short of its obligations to the taxpayers of the United States."

Mr. Good said that, unless the appropriations are held within the limit he has fixed, there will certainly be a deficit in the United States Treasury in the next year. He said the Secretary of the Treasury estimated the deficit for the present fiscal year at more than \$3,000,000,000.

"The estimates of expenditures by the various departments," said Mr. Good, "should be studied and considered along with our consideration of such measures as the Fuller Pension Bill, the Civil Service Retirement Bill, the bills providing for increases in pay to officers and men of the army and navy, the Mondell Land Bill, the Morgan Housing Bill and numerous bills for the payment of bonuses to discharged soldiers.

"Moritorious as some of these measures may be, every one of them should be considered only with respect to the condition of the Treasury of the United States and the demand that will be made upon it in the discharge of obligations already created by law. Conditions regarding the cost of living have not changed to any appreciable degree during the past year," said Mr. Good, "and in all likelihood Congress will be compelled to grant increases in compensation to the federal employees equal to the increases granted for the present fiscal year."

MAINE CENTENNIAL PLANS FORWARDED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORLTAND, Maine—Definite decision has been made as to the date of the Centennial celebration in Maine next year. It will be June 28 to July 5, inclusive, and held in Portland. At a recent meeting of the executive officers, held at their headquarters in the City Building, plans were considered. One plan proposed 16 arches across the main street of the city, each arch representing a county in the State, and that the name of the county be illuminated with electric lights across the top, with the names of the towns in that county along the sides of the arch. It was suggested that the government be asked to coin a special

souvenir half dollar in honor of the celebration. It was voted to invite the New England Veteran Firemen's Association to hold its annual meeting and muster in this city during the celebration, and an appropriation of \$400 was voted for Sprague's "Journal of History," a special edition to be issued at the time of the celebration.

PROHIBITION OFFICIAL RESIGNS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHEYENNE, Wyoming—Wyoming's first state prohibition commissioner, Fred L. Crabbé, after five months in office has resigned, stating as his reason that a majority of the sheriffs and prosecuting attorneys of the State have failed to cooperate with his office in efforts to enforce the state prohibition law and that as a result illegal sales are increasing.

THRIFT CLUBS IN NORTH CAROLINA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

RALEIGH, North Carolina—Miss Mary G. Shotwell, state field director of the educational campaign for thrift, is actively at work organizing thrift clubs in the public schools of the State. These clubs have already been formed in 25 city and town schools and later the campaign will be carried into the rural school districts. Miss Shotwell's work is being conducted under the auspices of the United States Treasury Department. She explains to the pupils of the various schools visited that thrift is "buying what you need, saving what you can."

Mandel Brothers CHICAGO

Interposing an obstacle in the pathway of high prices:

1850 pairs women's high grade shoes

very much below customary quotation

A proof of Mandel foresight:

Recent newspapers and trade journals call attention to the fact that all grades of shoes are again advanced. This is indeed an example of goods well bought are half sold. We have received 1850 more pairs of these 13.50 shoes that we are featuring at the attractive price of 8.50.

The manufacturer of one of our regular lines telegraphed us that, because these shoes were not finished in time to fulfill a certain contract, he would dispose of them at a substantial concession to us. We wired our acceptance, for we knew the shoes to be of identical style and quality with those we have been selling regularly at 13.50.

Smart styles for dress and street

at **8.50**

Women's shoes of brown kidskin in lace model, with high arch, 2½-inch louis heel, plain toe, and invisible eyelets. Widths range from AAA to D.

Dull kid shoes, **8.50**

—in lace model, with plain toe; high arch and 2½-inch louis heel, and invisible eyelets. Widths range from AAA to D.

Shoe shop, first floor.

Women's brown kidskin button boots at **8.50**

—pearl buttoned boots in a fashionably smart model, with full louis heel and plain toe.

None of these shoes will be sold to dealers—and no telephone orders for them can be filled.

CHAS. A. STEVENS & BROS.

A COMPLETE, EXCLUSIVE SPECIALTY SHOP FOR WOMEN
CHICAGO

The Holiday Sale of House Robes

\$5.95 to \$65.00



The Most Useful of Gifts

The illustrations are truly expressive of the beauty and versatility of the selection.

No. 1—Plaid Blanket Robes in a variety of color combinations. Two pockets, cord and tassel, \$5.95.

No. 2—Breakfast Coat of corduroy lined throughout with heavy Japanese silk. Belt and two pockets, sleeves ornamented with tassels, \$22.50.

No. 3—Brocade Velveteen Robe in delightful colors; neck and pockets trimmed with fur, silk lined, \$18.50.

Prompt delivery, prepaid, on these robes anywhere in the United States

No. 4—Panne Velvet Rest Robe in beautiful colors, lined throughout with chiffon cloth, in a very graceful and becoming style, \$65.00.

No. 5—Corduroy Robe, lined throughout with silk mull, long sleeves with collar that can be worn either high or low, two pockets and belt, in all the becoming shades, as American Beauty, purple and old blue; also in light shades, \$12.50.

No. 6—Matelasse Robe, made in every becoming style, lined throughout with a heavy Japanese silk, \$49.00.

**McCARTHY—HENRY WERNO
WERNO &
LINDSAY**
Merchant Tailors
116 S. Michigan Avenue, CHICAGO

Haris Importer
**RADICAL REDUCTIONS—Furs,
Suits, Gowns, Frocks and Blouses**
222 Michigan Ave., South, Chicago

Spoehr
Candies
for the Holidays

"We make them all."
Why say more?

Spoehr

3 Convenient Loop Stores
106 N. State—17 S. Dearborn—170 W. Adams
CHICAGO—U. S. A.

Mail Orders Shipped Promptly

RAW LAND IN WEST IN GREAT DEMAND

**Farmers in Middle West Selling
Cultivated Holdings and Buying Undeveloped Tracts —
Jump in Prices Reported**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah.—The undeveloped lands of the west are in the biggest demand for many years. Lands of all classes are selling readily and bringing constantly increasing prices. Cultivated farms are being sold at excellent profit and the owners are turning around to purchase raw lands as the quickest way to make larger returns. It means unprecedented development for the intermountain country for the next 10 years.

Such, in brief, is the statement of A. C. Cooley, new director in charge of the office of farm demonstration on western reclamation projects of the federal government, following a swing around the circle which has taken in Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Montana, North and South Dakota, Colorado, Wyoming, and Nebraska. On a trip of six weeks, since first assuming the office, which has its headquarters in Salt Lake City, he has visited all big reclamation projects. He has 24 projects under his jurisdiction.

"Everywhere on my travels I noticed that people are talking land," said Mr. Cooley. "There is a big demand for land. Many of the prosperous farmers of the middle west are coming into the intermountain country to buy more land. The boom of the middle west has already reached us. Lands that were selling for \$75 an acre two years ago are now selling for twice that price."

"Many of the eastern farmers want cultivated lands. But many of the western farmers, who have had experience in bringing the raw lands of the west under cultivation, are selling their farms at big prices and are seeking raw lands to develop. That is the big encouraging sign. It means inestimable progress in the reclamation of the west."

"I found that conditions on all reclamation projects generally are in a most prosperous condition. Farmers have made money everywhere and are looking forward to still more prosperous years. They are cheerful and optimistic, and as a result there is a very friendly feeling for the reclamation service and better cooperation than ever before."

Mr. Cooley said that the big work

of his department is to push diversified and intensive farming on reclamation projects. The service wishes to induce farmers to raise live stock, fruits, vegetables, and grains, rather than one big crop. It has been found to be safer and more profitable.

Mr. Cooley is just getting his organization in shape to be directed from Salt Lake City. There will be a demonstrator on each one of the projects who will report to him. Under the new order of things, Salt Lake City becomes the headquarters for farm development work on reclamation projects for 15 western states.

ABUSE OF LIQUOR ACT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

VICTORIA, British Columbia.—In response to the request made by the Peoples Prohibition Party of British Columbia, Attorney-General Farris has made an announcement that at the next session of the Legislature the act will be amended to meet its wishes. The amendment will reduce the maximum amount of liquor to be sold to any one person through government dispensaries to eight ounces. At present the maximum is two quarts. The new regulation, the Attorney-General says, will be tried for six months. At the end of that time the government will submit a referendum to the people in which they will be asked to say if they favor the eight-ounce regulation, or if they are in favor of the sale of liquor in quantities up to one quart for any one person through the government liquor stores. The abuse of the present act, whereby the subterfuge of a doctor's prescription was used to procure liquor for beverage purposes, has led to the present amendment outlined by the Attorney-General.

OIL PROSPECTS IN CANADA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

VANCOUVER, British Columbia.—Several important and instructive papers were presented at the first annual convention of the Canadian Mining Institute held west of the Rocky Mountains, Vancouver being the convention center. Delegates came all the way from Nova Scotia, but the proceedings were largely dominated by British Columbia men, who presented the majority of the papers. One of the features of the program was an address by R. B. Dowling of the Geological Survey, Ottawa, who has spent the past few years in investigating the oil formations in Alberta and British Columbia. He offered small hope to the thousands of investors who have been backing oil boring operations in the lower portion of British Columbia.

There was no proof of the existence of strata on the coast favoring the retention of oil.

MUSIC

Philadelphia Music

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania.—A modern French composition, the string quartet of Albert Le Guillard in three movements, was given its first American hearing by the Flonzaley Quartet before the Chamber Music Association. Slow movement and scherzo are combined, so that there are but three named movements. The composer has given the four instruments much to do—in particular, the second violin—and his attempt is by multiplication of sounds and restlessness of rhythm to produce effects approaching the orchestral. In other words, he somewhat overweights the form of the string quartet. But there is no lack of intellectual substance or of intelligence in craftsmanship. Three strongly Handelian yet original and beautiful dances in the ancient style, by Paul Vidal, and Simetana's "From My Life" quartet rounded out the program.

Amelita Galli-Curci sang at the Monday Morning Musicals to the largest audience that has ever attended one of these events. She had the charming diffidence of the débutante in her stage appearance; and only after the wonder of the sound had trembled into silence did one wake to realize the sapient technical skill that went to the tone production. The pièce de résistance was the time-worn mad scene from "Lucia," with the yodel flute, and in this aria the prima donna made light work of what is to lesser artists an elaborate agony of effort. A strange combination it is of utter simplicity of demeanor and ultra-sophistication of the art of song. How refreshing it is to find a great singer not in the least bent on self-exploitation and wholly concerned with disclosing the inner meaning of what she sings!

"Aida" was the opera safely chosen for the opening of the Metropolitan season, and it marked the return of Emmy Destinn, under the name Destinnova, that denotes her loyalty to Tzeccho-Slovakia and her detestation

for the detention in Austria that has kept her for several years from the operatic stage. In the interval she has lost much ground. She got about the stage with much effort and sang with the premeditation that largely destroyed any spontaneity in the effect. As the evening proceeded she did better, but her notes were distinguished more for strength than for sweetness. Martiniello sang the music allotted to Rhadames, and his delivery of "Celeste Aida" was not helped by the procession of late-comers down the middle aisle. They should have been kindly but firmly detained, as Caruso insists when he is singing the same air. Distinctly the hit of the evening was the youthful newcomer, Miss Besançon, as Amneris. She has the histrionic capacity for the somber and tragic aspects of the rôle, and her voice commands low tones of lustrous richness and resonance. The audience applauded her solitary "scena" so determinedly that she had to come back three times ere the curtain closed upon her. But the performance as a whole could not be characterized as brilliant. The steady factor seemed somewhat to be lacking, and the ensemble at times was ragged and of unstable equilibrium. It was an evening in which flashes of individual virtuosity were more conspicuous for excellence than the choral and instrumental composites, and when in the triumphal entrance at the Theban gate two "superstars" fell backward from the king's throne into the scenery, the contretemps was merely the laughable climax in an evening of mercurial incertitudes.

The feature of the Philadelphia Orchestra concert was the performance of the Brahms double concerto, with Dr. Thaddeus Rich taking the violin part and Hans Kindler giving robustness to the chords and graceful execution to the arpeggios in the exacting role of the cellist. Dr. Stokowski offered in the last place on his program the "Schéhérazade" symphonic suite of Rimsky-Korsakov—and this is one of the things he evidently likes most and the orchestra assuredly does best. The violin part, standing for Schéhérazade's own winsome per-

sonality, was capitally played by Dr. Rich, and the final movement went with passion and precision unexcelled in any previous reading by this orchestra that the writer has heard. To the stated program there was added in memory of Major Higgins the noble lament that is found in MacDowell's "Indian Suite," and a leaflet in the program book explained the inscription.

A St. Louis Program

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

ST. LOUIS, Missouri.—The third pair of symphony concerts were to have been honored with the presence of Sergei Rachmaninoff, who was to have played his concerto in C minor. In lieu of an absentee soloist the "Unfinished" symphony of Schubert was given a place on the program. A parenthetical note explained that it was selected to be played in memory of Henry Lee Higginson, founder of the Boston Symphony Orchestra.

It was a little odd to find two suites

placed over against each other, but

if there is variety in anything under

the sun it is to be found in a suite.

"Stevensoniana," by the Boston composer, Edward Burlingame Hill, came first, and a gentle, exquisite thing it is, too; just what one would wish it to be in order to depict "A Child's Garden of Verses." Perhaps there is just a touch too much of the somber in the "Lullaby"; but it is composed of the substance of beauty. The symphonic suite, "Schéhérazade," of the great Russian, Rimsky-Korsakov, that pageant of strange, quite indescribable beauty, followed the unsophisticated simplicities of the "Stevensoniana." The "Schéhérazade" suite has even been called the greatest suite ever written for the orchestra.

JEWISH CITIZENS TO PARADE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Under the auspices of the Jewish citizens of Massachusetts a parade in protest against massacres in Ukraine will take place in Boston on Monday, December 15. The demonstration will include a meeting at Mechanics Building which will be addressed by a number of speakers. The committee having the event in charge say that about 30,000 Jews will participate.

MORE SOLDIERS GET EMPLOYMENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The soldier employment situation in New England has improved during the past month according to reports made public by Maj.-Gen. William G. Haan, in charge of the United States War Department employment activities. In eight representative cities during November, 1,442 former service men were placed in jobs out of 27,088 seeking employment, compared with 1,430 finding jobs and 30,277 registering during the previous month. Boston alone still shows more than half this unemployment with 1,255 men looking for work and 594 placed.

In making this report public General Haan points out that notwithstanding the fairly satisfactory situation in New England, the country as a whole still faces a genuine problem. In 124 cities only 29,323 former fighting men have been placed, while 41,321 are still looking for work, according to November figures.



A Shopping Corner at "Fifield's"

The selection of a Holiday Present at the Fifield Shop can be made without haste and without unnecessary waiting

Prompt intelligent service by men who are familiar with what will please a gentleman renders a selection easy

Fifield Robes

\$16.00 to \$200.00

Fifield Hosiery

\$2.00 to \$7.00

Fifield Scarves

\$1.50 to \$7.50

Fifield Mufflers

\$4.00 to \$25.00

Fifield Gloves, Walking Sticks, Handkerchiefs and other accessories of gentlemen's dress are always appreciated presents

Fifield
& Stevenson
Men's Wear
328 S. Michigan Boulevard
CHICAGO

Established 1869
Edgewater Laundry Company
Canners
Dyers
Launderers
5535-5541 Broadway, CHICAGO
We specialize in
Family Wash and Wet Wash
Phone Edgewater 430

Established 1875 by E. J. Lehmann
THE FAIR
State, Adams and Dearborn Streets, CHICAGO

Temple Restaurant
908 Sheridan Road, Chicago
CLUB LUNCHEON
12 to 2.30
TABLE D'HOTE or A LA CARTE
\$ to \$10
SUNDAY and HOLIDAYS
1 to 8.30
For Special Attention to Particulars, Luncheons or
Dinners, call GRACELAND 9965

Lebolt & Company
101 South State Street, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS
MEN'S TAILORS
MONROE BUILDING - CHICAGO
1510
Hyde Park Boulevard
Chicago
has achieved a desirable reputation for
its excellent service and good food.

Parker's Cafe
1510
Hyde Park Boulevard
Chicago
has achieved a desirable reputation for
its excellent service and good food.

SHERIDAN SMART SHOP

4635 SHERIDAN ROAD, CHICAGO

Women's clothes for business and social occasions at prices consistent with the character and style of our garments.



Rich Furs for Gifts

For those who plan to give furs our displays afford wide choice of the authentic styles of the season. Each model has been selected because it embodies distinctive features which are both smart and carry the sanction of good taste.

In choosing here you have the assurance of unquestionably reliable quality and the lowest prices for which equal quality can be sold.

Presents for Men

Buy at a real man's store—the four loop stores of the Washington Shirt Co. make Holiday shopping easy—no waiting for service, change or wrapping, just quick, prompt attention the minute you come in.

Ties

\$1.00 to \$5.00

Hosiery

30c to \$2.50

Gloves

\$1.00 to \$8.00

Shirts

\$1.50 to \$15.00

Handkerchiefs

per Box, \$1.00 to \$2.00

Pajamas

\$2.50 to \$12.00

Holiday Gifts for His Majesty the American Citizen

Jackson and Dearborn

Washington and Dearborn

THE WASHINGTON SHIRT CO.

FOUR LOOP STORES—CHICAGO

Naturally
You can best buy.
Everything that Children Wear
at

THE CHILDREN'S STORE
Send for illustrated catalogue, No. 35

ASTARR BEST

MAISON AND WABASH

CHICAGO

We are better prepared to furnish
flowers than ever before

Bohannon Floral Co.

Flowers Are Always

Satisfactory

MEEK & MEEK
TWO STORES
4011-4013 Broadway at Wilson Avenue
653 East 63rd St., CHICAGO
Do Your Holiday Shopping Early
CLOTHIERS, HATTERS AND
HABERDASHERS

Phone Randolph 6696 75 East Monroe St.
CHICAGO

ALICE M. RANKIN
Court Stenographer
and Notary Public
1605 FIRST NATIONAL BANK BUILDING
One of the largest and best equipped
general stenographic offices in the West
LEGAL WORK A SPECIALTY

TEL. CENTRAL 5908

Court Stenographer
and Notary Public
1605 FIRST NATIONAL BANK BUILDING
One of the largest and best equipped
general stenographic offices in the West
LEGAL WORK A SPECIALTY

Tel. Edgewater 1010

Records Delivered to All Parts of the City

Charge Accounts Solicited

GOOD WILL IN LABOR SITUATION IS URGED

Secretary Wilson in Annual Report Wants Working Conditions Service Continued and Makes Plea for Forbearance

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Recommending that early legislation be enacted with a view of reviving and continuing the Working Conditions Service of the United States Department of Labor, William B. Wilson, Secretary of Labor, in his annual report, appeals to the public for "the exercise of the utmost tolerance and the maximum of good will and mutual forbearance during the trying days that are upon us."

"We are all interested in industrial peace," says Secretary Wilson. "But there can be no permanent industrial peace that is not based upon industrial justice. Just as international wrongs may accumulate to the point where war is necessary to bring relief, so industrial wrongs may provoke industrial conflict as an alternative to further endurance of the wrongs imposed. Nor is it permissible that either side to an industrial controversy be the sole judge of what constitutes justice. The means must exist by which all men may know that justice has been secured."

Mutual Counsel Urged

"In mutual counsel lies the stability of industrial relations. Just as the peace of nations is promoted by frank and friendly intercourse, so may the peace of industry be maintained by the same methods. But this intercourse cannot come about unless there is first recognized the right of collective bargaining. In the past this right has been conceded by some employers, but vigorously combated by others. The public interest demands that it be universally recognized, for the primary interest of the public is in peace. The denial of organization is a denial of the only means of peaceful settlement that wage earners have. At a time when labor organizations of a revolutionary or lawless type are especially in the public eye it is particularly important to point out that the responsibility for the development of such organizations must in the long run fall upon the employer who denounces the organization of lawful trade unions."

"In an imperfectly developed state of society or in minor instances this failure to recognize the rights of others injures only the persons immediately concerned. But with the increase in the size of productive enterprises and the corresponding increase in the numbers of employees many industrial disputes menace many whom, for want of a better name, we may call the innocent bystanders. Modern strikes and lockouts tend more and more to affect not only the employer and worker but all who come within range of the economic controversy. At no time has this been more important than at present."

"The right of any man to cease working for another for any reason

that is sufficient to himself is the basic element of human liberty. The right of any person to refuse to operate his plant at any time he desires to do so is the exercise of a property right guaranteed by the Constitution. It does not follow that because these rights exist it is necessary to exercise them. They must nevertheless be safeguarded. Having done that and having devised the machinery by which justice can be secured and by which everybody at interest has the opportunity of knowing that justice has been secured, it is not likely that the right to cease work will be exercised by sufficient numbers or the right to cease operating industrial plants will be carried to such an extent as seriously to affect the welfare of the rest of the people."

High Cost of Living

Referring to the conditions existing as a result of the war, Secretary Wilson says that "the effect of these things has been reflected in the high cost of living and the consequent demand for higher wage rates to meet the increasing burden of the family budget. Yet increases in the wage rate do not always give relief. There are but two ways by which the general standard of living of the wage earner can be improved. One is by increased productivity, making more material available for wages. The other is by taking the means of increased compensation out of the profits of the employer. If wages are increased and profits remain the same, the burden is passed on to the consuming public in the form of an increased cost of living and comes back to the wageworker himself. No portion of improved living standards can come out of the profits of the employers unless there is profiteering."

"And what gives the opportunity for profiteering? The very conditions that we are confronted with today—the destructive agencies of war, the disarrangement of industry and commerce, and the unrest and high nervous tension of our people, resulting in a shortage of supply as compared with demand. The whole world is interested in returning to the highest pro-

ductive efficiency, having due regard to the health, safety, and opportunities for rest, recreation, and improvement of those who toil. The more productive we are the sooner we shall abolish opportunities for profiteering. There can be no profiteering where there is a free flow of material from producer to consumer. It is only where the production is not sufficient for the needs of the people or where artificial obstructions impede proper distribution that there is any possibility of profiteering."

Activities of Bureaus

Regarding the activities of the various bureaus of the department, the report says that 254,773 aliens came to American shores during the fiscal year ending June 30, and that 245,647 of them were admitted and 8626 excluded. The number admitted the year before was 211,853. Aliens departing during the last fiscal year numbered 216,231 as against 193,268 the year before. During the last seven years the Bureau of Immigration estimated that 36 aliens left the country for every 100 admitted.

Aliens admitted during the past year were in possession of sums of money aggregating \$15,831,247, an average of \$112 per person. Those expelled under departmental process during the year numbered 3068 compared with 1569 in 1918. The total number of aliens deported, including those refused admission, and 34 Chinese deported under the exclusion laws, was 11,728 as against 8916 in 1918.

"The number of admissions to citizenship during the past year was larger than any preceding year, amounting to 217,358," the report says. "Leaving out of consideration the year 1918 this was a far greater number than was admitted in any two years during federal supervision. Military statistics show 128,335 aliens who acquired citizenship after they assumed the uniform of the United States."

The United States Employment Service at the end of the war had 350 offices with a personnel of 1700 and an administrative force at Washington of 300. During the 11 war months

of 1918, the service placed 2,698,887 persons in employment out of a registration of 3,675,558.

Persons directly affected by labor disputes brought to the attention of the department during the year numbered 1,011,968, while the number indirectly affected was 1,336,072. During the year the department assigned commissioners of conciliation to 1780 cases, including 587 strikes, 1113 lockouts and 17 walkouts. Of these 1223 were adjusted, exclusive of 219 referred to the National War Labor Board. The commissioners failed to make settlements in 111 cases.

The secretary urged legislation for the continuation of the United States training service. "It is believed," he said, "that increased skill on the part of the workers and its consequent stimulus towards greater production is even more important in peace than in war."

MEMPHIS OBJECTS TO SKIP-STOP PLAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

MEMPHIS, Tennessee—Shall Memphis street cars operate on the "skip-stop" plan or not, is a question absorbing much attention of the local straphangers in the pre-holiday season. The city government has passed an ordinance declaring the system abolished. The local traction company argues that the question rests within the jurisdiction solely of the Public Utilities Commission of Tennessee. The system has been tried in this city, and the riding public does not approve of it. Vigorous demands for its abolition were voiced at a meeting of citizens which preceded the action of the city authorities in declaring the plan unlawful within 10 days of the passage of the ordinance. The traction company officials insist that the skip-stop plan is a vital measure of operating economy, and hint at a 1-cent advance in fares if the public insists on having cars stop at every corner.

FARM TENANCY PERIOD LONGER

Increase of 140 Per Cent Since 1875 in Kansas, According to Report of Investigator

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

MANHATTAN, Kansas—Many significant facts have been discovered by Dr. Theodore Macklin, agricultural economist, in his study of the farm tenancy problem in Kansas. The study was undertaken last winter following a movement for reforms in tenancy laws called for by Gov. Henry Allen. At that time it was remarked that farm tenancy had increased 190 per cent in the period 1880-1910.

Dr. Macklin has found that the period of tenancy of the average Kansas farm owner has increased 140 per cent since 1875, the year from which the data dates. His data are based upon questionnaires sent out to all

farm bureau members in the State, and answered by 2384 farm owners. They are representative of the best class of farmers, hence the problem is shown at its best, rather than its worst aspect.

In the period 1875-1884 the average age at which a farmer acquired ownership was 27.3 years. In the last period of the investigation, 1910-1919, the average age had increased to 34.7. The statistics show that the average young man became a farm wage-earner at 19.3 years. In the last period studied this young man was obliged to work five years as a laborer and eight years as a tenant before he acquired ownership.

In the method of acquiring ownership, purchase ranked far in the lead, indicating that cash savings or credit are the principal ways of gaining farm ownership in Kansas. The purchase method accounted for 70.1 per cent; inheritance, 6.7 per cent; unknown, 5.5 per cent; gift, 3.3 per cent; marriage, 2.2 per cent, and other methods failed. While the length of the tenant stage has almost doubled, the length of the hired-man stage has increased a little less than one-half since 1875.

MERCHANTS OPPOSE COST PRICE MARKS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

BUTTE, Montana—Merchants in all parts of Montana have organized to fight the Montana Trade Commission's recent order that all articles offered for sale must be plainly marked so that purchasers may see the purchase and selling prices and thus be able to determine the amount of profit. A number of leading merchants also have filed suit in the United States court and obtained a temporary injunction preventing enforcement of the order. A hearing on their request for a permanent injunction will take place on December 10.

The merchants contend that the order is confiscatory and unreasonable, and that no adequate idea of their net profits or percentum profits can be obtained by marking goods with cost and selling prices, because such markings do not take into account freight, express, overhead, and other expenses.



Foster Shoes
for Women and Children.

Nikko Shop

"Tokio in Chicago"

The Nikko Shop is a replica of the better shops of Japan, and offers a broad choice of just such merchandise as is sold in Japan—adapted, of course, to American requirements.

Silk lingerie and boudoir apparel

—newly imported and moderately priced—for they were bought at last spring's lower prices. Otherwise they would cost you a third more.

"Fuji" silk kimonos, 19.75

Distinctly charming silk kimonos in a Japanese fashion improved by American taste; beautifully hand embroidered in floral designs, in natural coloring.

"Fuji" silk kimonos, 14.75

—of fine quality, and hand embroidered in artistically arranged floral designs. Beautiful colorings.

2-pe. pajama suits, 12.75

The coats in open front or slipover style; the suits of "tama" silk, floral hand embroidered in pastel tints.

Japanese night dresses

of crêpe de Chine; the hand embroidery in artistic floral patterns and exquisite colorings; \$15.

"Fuji" silk bloomers 6.95

—a practical style, in liberal width, with hemstitching and hand embroidery.

Mandel Brothers
CHICAGO

Saving By Mail

The Merchants Loan Monthly Statement Savings Plan saves you the trouble of going to the bank every time you make a deposit and puts the whole matter of saving on an efficient, business-like basis.

This plan has proved to be a practical aid to systematic saving and is meeting with continued favor. Circular giving full particulars will be mailed upon request.



"Identified with Chicago's Progress Since 1857"

Capital and Surplus \$15,000,000
112 West Adams St., Chicago

QUALITY CHINA • CRYSTAL

GIFTS FOR DECEMBER 25TH

OF UNUSUAL AND EXCLUSIVE DESIGNS

THE present most prized is that which embodies the virtues of artistic merit, permanence and practical worth.

—Of these you will find a large assortment at

Burley & Company

Seven North Wabash Avenue, Chicago.

DISTINCTIVE DINNER SETS

20% Reduction

on

All-Wool Dresses and Suits

Gowns,
Suits and Wraps

GORDON'S, INC.

SUITE 801, TOWER BUILDING
Six North Michigan Ave.
CHICAGO

WE ARE NOW SERVING

Dinner

from Six to Eight-thirty
Luncheon service as usual.

Huyler's
Restaurant
20 South Michigan Avenue
CHICAGO

Pauline,
MILLINERY
DESIGNER
Artistic Headwear
431 S. Wabash Ave.
Suite 101, Auditorium Bldg. CHICAGO

Capacity and character of material may be defined in heating specifications, but the Success or Failure of any Heating Plant is in fact largely determined by your choice of contractors.

C. W. Johnson, Incorporated
Steam Heating and Power Plant Construction. Fan Heating and Ventilating Systems

644 Washington Boulevard
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Carpet Cleaning Service
RUGS Oriental and Domestic cleaned and repaired by our careful approved methods.
HIGHEST REFERENCES ESTIMATES FURNISHED
City Compressed Air and Vacuum Co.
4150 N. Clark Street, CHICAGO
Phone Wellington 129-121

The Foster Gift Certificate

Suggested as appropriate for individual gifts and also for those institutions which desire to make an appreciated present to employees

F.E. FOSTER & COMPANY
115 NORTH WABASH AVENUE
CHICAGO

Until December 25 the Foster Shop will be open to 6 p.m.

CHICAGO Walk-Over Shoe Stores
Men's and Women's Walk-Over Shoes
131 S. STATE STREET
Men's Shoes Exclusively
HAMILTON CLUB BLDG., 14 S. DEARBORN ST.
Women's Shoes Exclusively
4700 SHERIDAN ROAD

Rosenthal's
31 South State Street
Chicago

Always up-to-date in stylish
Furs, Suits, Coats, Dresses,
Waists and Millinery

For over fifty-nine years the name
STEBBINS
has stood for quality in
HARDWARE, TOOLS,
ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES,
CUTLERY, PAINTS, ETC.
Complete Stocks—Prompt Service
HARDWARE
STEBBINS HARDWARE CO.
15 W. Van Buren St., Chicago

Is the Old Stove Your Bank?

Each year many people make the mistake of starting the Fall fires in their heating stoves with grandfather's savings chipping up the flue. The chimney will draw better and the money will draw better interest if placed in our bank.

By depositing your money with us you place yourself under the protection of The Federal Reserve Banking System as a safeguard to your funds while they earn for you 3% per annum interest.

ILLINOIS TRUST & SAVINGS BANK
La Salle & Jackson—Chicago

Kraus Bros. Loewy Co.
CLEANERS and DYERS
Phone Garfield 5300
Main Office and Works
3517-23 W. Madison St., CHICAGO
Branches:
8101 Michigan Ave., 711 Sheridan Road
WILLIAM LOEWY, President

Shore Crest Restaurant
One of the handsomest North Shore Dining Rooms—Real Southern Cooking
Wide Choice of Club Breakfasts, 40c up
Delicious Plate Lunches, 75c
Elaborate Evening Meals, \$1.25
The SHORE CREST
Wrightwood and Pine Grove Avenues
Tel. Diversey 4800: CHICAGO

COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

FIVE VETERANS AT OHIO STATE

Buckeye Expects to Turn Out a Strong Five for This Year's Western Conference Basketball Championship Race

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

COLUMBUS, Ohio—Ohio State University is making more of an effort than ever before to turn out a strong basketball team this winter. Under the direction of G. M. Trautman '14, who is acting as head coach for the first time, the Buckeyes have been hard at work for over a month, whereas in former years practice has not been started until after the football season, much to the disadvantage of the Scarlet and Gray.

In addition to the early start for practice, the regular season will open much sooner than usual this year. The first contest is scheduled to take place December 13, when Wooster University comes to Columbus. Ohio Wesleyan University is also played before Christmas and Wittenberg College, the University of Cincinnati, and Oberlin University are all met before the first Western Conference team is played by Ohio State.

Only one man was lost by the Buckeyes from the 1918-19 team, that being Capt. E. P. Weltner '19, who played guard and was a reliable performer. The other letter men who are again eligible from last year are Capt. C. A. MacDonald '20, center; J. C. Francis '20, and O. S. Matheny '20, forwards, and A. J. Nemecek '20, guard. In addition R. D. Kennedy '21, a veteran of two years ago, who did not play last year, is again in college and will be a center candidate.

Several of the letter men are expected to have a difficult time playing regularly this fall because of the ability of the new men. Captain MacDonald may not be able to keep his place at center because Kennedy is faster and a better floor man than the leader. It is possible, however, that MacDonald may be shifted to either forward or guard. Matheny likewise is considered too slow for a team which may rely on speed, and Francis at times lacks endurance in a hard game.

Nemecek is a tall, rangy guard and has had enough basketball experience, in addition to having played on the football team, to make him valuable for a back guard on any team.

Of the new men A. F. Greenleaf '21, forward, who was ineligible last winter, but probably the best basketball player in college, is the most likely candidate for a regular position. He is very fast and an unusual shot. Another player of the same type is Anthony Butch '21, who although having been in the army for over two years, was considered a promising candidate three years ago, when a freshman.

R. A. Paul '22 and A. L. Slyker '21 are the tall, thin type of forwards who in the past have been most popular in the Western Conference. Paul was a successful high school player, as was Slyker. However, Slyker had an opportunity last year and failed to make the first team.

The guards are as well stocked with promising men as the forward positions, unless several shifts are made in the team. This year's team may be strengthened somewhat by C. W. Harley '20, the all-American halfback, who played some in high school but has never tried for an Ohio State team. Harley is fast and a valuable floor man, but may be off on shooting ability because of lack of practice. From last year's squad S. A. Deutsch '21 and W. F. Boland '21 will both be eligible, but are not likely to be regulars.

C. E. Myers '22 and G. R. Stinchcomb '21 are two football men who are promising guards. Myers, with his height and reach, should be especially valuable. H. S. Crooks '21 is another new guard candidate.

NATIONAL HAS BUSY SESSION

Club Owners of Older Major Organization Adopt Schedule for 1920 and Pass Legislation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—At the annual meeting of the National League of Professional Baseball Clubs, which was held yesterday at the Waldorf Astoria in this city, the owners of eight clubs answered the call of President John Heydler. They were: Cincinnati, A. G. Herrmann; Philadelphia, W. E. Baker; St. Louis, L. Hockier; Boston, G. W. Grant; Brooklyn, C. H. Ebbets; Pittsburgh, Harry Dreyfuss; New York, Charles Stoneham and F. X. McQuade; Chicago, William Veeck.

The schedule of 154 games was adopted, play to begin Wednesday, April 14, and the training period was extended from four to six weeks. Mr. Ebbets introduced a resolution prohibiting the purchasing or trading of players after May 1 instead of August 1. The New York magnates, however, succeeded in having the resolution defeated.

A new board of directors was elected as follows: Stoneham, Grant, Dreyfuss and Veeck. The league went on record as being against tampering with players. Any club found guilty of countenancing the jumping of contracts by players will be fined \$1000 for the first offense. If they are found guilty the second time the club will be expelled from organized ball.

Mr. Ebbets denied the rumor that Sheriff Griffen of Brooklyn had purchased the Brooklyn team for \$750,-

000. The president in presenting his annual report took occasion to mention briefly the items out of the ordinary business handled during the past year as follows:

The joint meeting of the major leagues and the carrying into the effect of the legislation enacted; curtailment of the schedule to 140 games; withdrawal of minor leagues from the national agreement and inauguration of a budget system for expenses; lengthening the world series to nine games and adoption of new rules for division of receipts.

"In point of paid attendance, which was close to the 3,000,000 mark, the 1919 season compared favorably with our best years," said President Heydler.

"While our championship race, in most respects, was a poor one, yet the final artistic results achieved by our Cincinnati team's great championship victory will forever make the season of 1919 one of the brightest in the long history of this organization."

The meeting will be continued Wednesday.

SEABACK, MAKING A HIGH RUN, WINS

New England Champion Scores a 53 in the Second Inning of Pocket Billiards Match

POCKET BILLIARD STANDING

	Won	Lost	H. P.
E. R. Greenleaf	5	0	66 1,000
Lester Keogh	4	1	29 .800
Benjamin Allen	4	2	61 .666
M. J. Layton	3	2	52 .600
L. D. Kreuter	3	3	24 .500
Joseph Concanon	3	3	45 .500
James Maturo	3	3	47 .500
Charles Seaback	3	4	68 .429
M. D. Fink	1	6	24 .143
E. I. Ralph	1	6	22 .143

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania

With a high run of 53, his second best of the series, Charles Seaback, New England and Canadian champion, yesterday defeated M. D. Fink of this city, 133 to 88 in 33 innings, in their match in the United States pocket billiard championship tournament. Despite his fast and a better floor man than the leader. It is possible, however, that MacDonald may be shifted to either forward or guard. Matheny likewise is considered too slow for a team which may rely on speed, and Francis at times lacks endurance in a hard game.

Seaback is a tall, rangy guard and has had enough basketball experience, in addition to having played on the football team, to make him valuable for a back guard on any team.

Of the new men A. F. Greenleaf '21, forward, who was ineligible last winter, but probably the best basketball player in college, is the most likely candidate for a regular position. He is very fast and an unusual shot. Another player of the same type is Anthony Butch '21, who although having been in the army for over two years, was considered a promising candidate three years ago, when a freshman.

R. A. Paul '22 and A. L. Slyker '21 are the tall, thin type of forwards who in the past have been most popular in the Western Conference. Paul was a successful high school player, as was Slyker. However, Slyker had an opportunity last year and failed to make the first team.

The guards are as well stocked with promising men as the forward positions, unless several shifts are made in the team. This year's team may be strengthened somewhat by C. W. Harley '20, the all-American halfback, who played some in high school but has never tried for an Ohio State team. Harley is fast and a valuable floor man, but may be off on shooting ability because of lack of practice. From last year's squad S. A. Deutsch '21 and W. F. Boland '21 will both be eligible, but are not likely to be regulars.

C. E. Myers '22 and G. R. Stinchcomb '21 are two football men who are promising guards. Myers, with his height and reach, should be especially valuable. H. S. Crooks '21 is another new guard candidate.

NATIONAL HAS BUSY SESSION

Club Owners of Older Major Organization Adopt Schedule for 1920 and Pass Legislation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—At the annual meeting of the National League of Professional Baseball Clubs, which was held yesterday at the Waldorf Astoria in this city, the owners of eight clubs answered the call of President John Heydler. They were: Cincinnati, A. G. Herrmann; Philadelphia, W. E. Baker; St. Louis, L. Hockier; Boston, G. W. Grant; Brooklyn, C. H. Ebbets; Pittsburgh, Harry Dreyfuss; New York, Charles Stoneham and F. X. McQuade; Chicago, William Veeck.

The schedule of 154 games was adopted, play to begin Wednesday, April 14, and the training period was extended from four to six weeks. Mr. Ebbets introduced a resolution prohibiting the purchasing or trading of players after May 1 instead of August 1. The New York magnates, however, succeeded in having the resolution defeated.

A new board of directors was elected as follows: Stoneham, Grant, Dreyfuss and Veeck. The league went on record as being against tampering with players. Any club found guilty of countenancing the jumping of contracts by players will be fined \$1000 for the first offense. If they are found guilty the second time the club will be expelled from organized ball.

Mr. Ebbets denied the rumor that Sheriff Griffen of Brooklyn had purchased the Brooklyn team for \$750,-

HARVARD - YALE CLUBS TRIUMPH

Former Defeats the Princeton-Squash Club Team in Straight Matches — Columbia Loses

INTER-CLUB SQUASH TENNIS

Class A	Won	Lost	P. C.
Yale Club	3	0	1,000
Harvard Club	2	1	.666
Princeton-Squash	1	2	.333
Columbia Club	0	3	.000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—This week's matches in the Metropolitan Squash Association Class A team championship were between the Yale Club, the present leaders, and the Columbia Club on the courts of the latter, and the combined Princeton-Squash Club team at the Harvard Club. The players of the combined team were all Princeton Club members, no members of the Squash Club being available. The Harvard Club players had an easy victory, winning every match, mostly in straight games. E. S. Winston, making his first appearance of the year for the Harvard Club, played fairly up to his reputation in his match with Harold Tobey, and Anderson Dana, after losing the first game, defeated H. R. Mixsell for the second time within a week. On account of today's matches, Dana's final match against C. J. MacGuire was postponed until Thursday. The summary:

Anderson Dana, Harvard Club, defeated H. R. Mixsell, Princeton Squash Club, 8-15, 15-12, 15-15.

E. S. Winston, Harvard Club, defeated Harold Tobey, Princeton Squash Club, 15-11, 15-8.

A. E. Ellis, Harvard Club, defeated H. D. Harvey, Princeton Squash Club, 17-15, 12-15.

R. C. Coburn, Harvard Club, defeated E. C. Olds, Princeton Squash Club, 15-12, 15-8.

L. H. Satterlee, Harvard Club, defeated Jessie Hoyt, Princeton Squash Club, 15-8.

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—There were

some curious reversals of form in the association football games played under the auspices of the Southern League on November 1 in all probability due to the heavy nature of the ground. Queen's Park Rangers, the leaders of the competition, gave away

no fewer than five goals in their meeting with Swindon on the latter's ground, and could manage to place

only two goals to their own credit.

This was a surprising result, as in the 13 games previously played the Rangers defense had permitted only four goals to be scored against them.

The defeat of the Rangers allowed

Reading to assume the leadership of the competition, as the latter were

successful in drawing with Southend

at 2 goals all. Incidentally the Reading team kept up their propensity for drawing away from home, this being their seventh draw of the season.

Portsmouth, the most consistent

scorers of the league, found little

difficulty in overcoming Gillingham by 4 to 0. Another team to take advantage of the leader's slip was Watford, who, on their own ground, severely

trounced Merthyr by 5 to 0, all the

scoring taking place in the second

half of the game. White, the veteran

inside left, helped himself to three

final goals in this game, while Edmunds

the center forward, maintained his

consistency in scoring by netting one of the remaining two.

After losing by 4 to 0 at Plymouth

the previous week, Norwich City re-

vived the enthusiasm of their sup-

porters by a fine home win over Bris-

tol Rovers by 5 to 1. Doran, the Nor-

wich center forward, performed the

hat trick, and as he has been scoring

so late, must be regarded as one of

the most dangerous shots in the

Southern League. Crystal Palace are

steadily improving their position in

the league, and defeated Southampton by 3 to 0. The latter's defense

was in the last three games given

away no fewer than 14 goals.

The battle between the two Welsh

teams, Newport and Swansea, on the

former's ground, ended as anticipated

in a victory for Swansea, by 3 to 0.

Cardiff City performed one of the

best feats of the day by defeating

Millwall in London, by 2 to 1. The

Welshmen have a well-balanced team,

which so far has met with only two

defeats in the competition.

To the amazement of their sup-

porters, Northampton allowed Luton to

defeat them on their own ground by

4 to 1

BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

UNCERTAINTY OF SHOE PRODUCTION

Prices Seen to Be Overlooked
Entirely in the Effort to Obtain
Sufficient Quantity of Goods
to Meet the Demand

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts.—The most prominent feature in the Boston shoe market at the present time is the scarcity of merchandise and the uncertainty of obtaining sufficient for six months or longer.

Conditions are without precedence, especially from a labor, or productive, viewpoint, and so acute have become the forced curtailment of output by organized shoe workers, that some of the larger manufacturers are distributing their prospective output among their listed customers on a percentage basis.

It is more evident that it will be a question of getting what stocks of shoes are needed, rather than what the range of prices may be, and here can be seen the practical result of labor unions reducing their working time to the minimum now existing in the shoe factories in this and other industrial centers.

Prices are firmer and in some grades higher than they were 60 days ago, and this, in a time when the leather market is the most quiet of any month of the year. The chief reason for the advances can be attributed to the summer's leather contracts having been consumed, so that manufacturers are forced to purchase at present market rates.

There are several shoe jobbers now in Boston, and it is said that many more will be in the market next week, which is significant that they feel some anxiety about the future.

Packer Hide Market

Both packer and hide markets are inactive.

Hide conditions at a year's end are proverbially dull, but there is a wide distinction between the existing facts and a temporary respite from buying, as the meager sales for the two weeks ended November 29 show.

The kill is large and will not wholly cease, though sales become even scarcer than were reported in November. This means accumulation, so that, if tanners will not buy, the packs fill up, and the flow of hides cannot be checked, deductions regarding the future are not difficult.

Little hope can be placed in a foreign demand while the rate of exchange is against such trading. Therefore the domestic buyers will control the situation for a while at least. With such a good opportunity to squeeze the market it is a fair assumption that hide prices will drop before 1920 is written on the tanners' contracts.

Leather Markets

General conditions in the leather market are dull, and even more than is usual at this season of the year. Buyers are ready to act if anything tempting is offered. As for regular transactions, there are none.

The slowing up of foreign business may work well for the pessimistic buyers, especially as hides are moving slowly, and accumulating rapidly.

The demand for sole leather is meager, but prices are firmer than one would expect. Overweight hemlock No. 1 B. A. hides is quoted at 56 cents with grades two and three from 2 cents to 4 cents lower, respectively.

When upper leather is considered, there is no wavering in the prices for the top grades. Choice selections of colored calf are still selling at \$1.50 and at \$1.40. The lower grades range in price from \$1 to \$1.35, and it is in these that trading is found to be sharp and active.

Side upper leather dealers are only fairly busy, although the tanneries reflect opposite conditions, as there are back orders yet to account for.

The conviction that prices on all grades must yield to lower hides and present inactivity has caused buyers to become conservative and play the bear side for all it is worth.

Glazed Kid Leads

Glazed kid is still leading all leathers in point of activity. All grades sell readily and at top prices. The \$1.60 skin is now a fact, with a demand so insistent that bids for quick shipment may pass even that high figure. The lower grades have moved up in price, and skins from \$1.10 to \$1.30 are offered. Colors lead in the demand, but activity prevails in blacks also.

There is some foreign business despite the rate of exchange, which tends to keep prices firm. There is, however, enough call from the domestic buyers to sustain the present high rates, so the future condition of this market looks strong, with a supply inadequate.

CHICAGO BOARD

Yesterday's Market
Reported by C. F. & G. W. Eddy, Inc.)

Corn—Open High Low Close
December ... 1.39% 1.42% 1.39% 1.41% b
January ... 1.35% 1.37% 1.35% 1.36%
May ... 1.32% 1.34% 1.32% 1.34%
July ... 1.31% 1.33% 1.31% 1.33%
Oats—
December57 .78% .76% .78%
May79% .81% .79% .80%
July75% .76% .75% .76% b
Pork—
January ... 35.45 35.25 35.40%
May ... 34.20 33.85 33.85%
Lard—
December ... 23.55 22.85 22.52 22.75
January ... 23.07 22.80 22.55 22.75

BAR SILVER PRICES

NEW YORK, New York—Commercial bar silver \$1.31, a decline of 1% cents.

LONDON, England—Bar silver 1/4d. lower, at 75d.

NEW YORK STOCKS

Yesterday's Market
Open High Low Close

	Am Beet Sugar	96 1/2	96 1/2	95
Am Can	55 1/2	55	53	53 1/2
Am Car & Fy	130 1/2	130 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2
Am Inter Corp	100	100 1/2	98 1/2	99 1/2
Am Locom	94 1/2	95 1/2	93 1/2	94 1/2
Am Sugar	140 1/2	140 1/2	137 1/2	137 1/2
Am T & T	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
Am Woolen	125 1/2	126 1/2	123	124 1/2
Anaconda	59 1/2	59 1/2	57 1/2	58
Atholson	85 1/2	86	85	85
Atl G & W I	173	174	171 1/2	172 1/2
Bald Loco	107 1/2	108 1/2	106 1/2	107 1/2
Beth Steel Bt	94 1/2	94 1/2	92	92
Can Pacific	138 1/2	138 1/2	137 1/2	137 1/2
Cent Leather	55 1/2	55 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2
Chandler	117 1/2	117 1/2	116	116 1/2
C. M. & St P	38 1/2	38 1/2	37	37
Chino	37 1/2	37 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2
Corn Products	86 1/2	89	85 1/2	87 1/2
Crook Steel	200 1/2	201 1/2	198 1/2	198 1/2
Diamond	21 1/2	21 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
Cuba Cane pfd	86	87 1/2	86	86 1/2
End-Johnson	141 1/2	141 1/2	138 1/2	140
Fisk Rubber	42 1/2	42 1/2	41 1/2	42 1/2
Gen Electric	167	168	167	168
Gen Motors	334	337	327	328 1/2
Goodrich	83	83	81	81 1/2
Int Paper	73 1/2	74 1/2	71	72
Inspiration	51 1/2	51 1/2	50 1/2	51 1/2
Int Mar Man	53 1/2	54 1/2	49	49 1/2
Int M Mar pfd	107	107	105 1/2	105 1/2
Max Motor	38	38	38	38
Mc Pet	192	202 1/2	195 1/2	197 1/2
Midvale	50 1/2	50 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2
Md Pacific	25 1/2	25 1/2	25	25 1/2
N Y Central	70 1/2	70 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2
N Y N H H	29	29	28 1/2	29
N Y Pacific	34 1/2	34 1/2	30 1/2	34 1/2
Pierce-Arrow	76 1/2	78 1/2	75 1/2	76 1/2
Pond Creek	24 1/2	25 1/2	24	25 1/2
Punta Alegre	94 1/2	95	92	92
Pan-Am Pet	103	109 1/2	105 1/2	106 1/2
Reading	77 1/2	77 1/2	76 1/2	77 1/2
Riegel & Steel	106 1/2	107	103 1/2	104 1/2
Royal D N Y	101 1/2	101 1/2	100	101 1/2
Ryan Type	92	92	88 1/2	87 1/2
Schoellkopf	103 1/2	103 1/2	102 1/2	103 1/2
Socia	47 1/2	47 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2
Socia Pac	105 1/2	105 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
Tex & Pac	43	43	41	43
Transcont	42 1/2	43 1/2	42	43
Union Pac	124 1/2	125	123 1/2	124 1/2
U S Rubber	125 1/2	126 1/2	123 1/2	124 1/2
U S Smelting	73 1/2	73 1/2	73	73
U S Steel	104 1/2	104 1/2	102	103 1/2
U S Copper	77 1/2	78 1/2	75 1/2	78 1/2
Washington	53 1/2	53 1/2	52 1/2	53
Willys Over	30 1/2	30 1/2	30	30 1/2
Worthington	85	85	84	84
Total sales	987,700	shares:		

SCOTTISH TWEED PRICES SOARING

Although the Output Is Very Large, Demand Far Exceeds Supply—The Export Trade Is Growing Considerably

DIVIDENDS

The Provincial Paper Mills, Ltd., has increased the dividend on the common stock from 4 to 6 per cent.

S. H. Kress & Co. declared the regular quarterly 1 1/4 per cent preferred dividend, payable January 1 to stock of record December 20.

The Detroit River Tunnel Company declared the usual semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent payable January 15 to stock of record January 8.

The Pierce Oil Corporation declared a quarterly dividend of \$2 a share on the preferred stock, payable January 1 to stock of record December 20.

The Western Union Telegraph Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/4 per cent, payable January 15 to stock of record December 20.

The Equitable Trust Company of Boston declared the usual semi-annual dividend of 3 1/4 per cent, payable January 2 to holders of record December 9.

The Toronto, Hamilton & Buffalo Railway declared the usual quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent, payable January 2 to stock of record December 26.

The Canada Southern Railway Company declared the usual semi-annual dividend of \$1.50 a share, payable February 2 to stock of record December 31.

The National Cloak & Suit Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/4 per cent on the common stock, payable January 15 to stock of record December 20.

The National Licerice Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the preferred stock, payable January 15 to stock of record December 24.

The West Point Manufacturing Company declared the regular semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent and an extra of 10 per cent, both payable January 2 to stock of record December 19.

The California Petroleum Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$1.75 a share on the preferred stock, payable January 1 to stock of record December 20.

The directors of the United Fruit Company have declared the regular quarterly dividend of 2 1/2 per cent, payable January 15 to holders of record December 20.

The National Licerice Company declared the regular semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent on the common stock and of 3 per cent on the preferred stock, payable December 31 to stock of record December 19.

The directors of the Maverick Mills have declared a quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the preferred stock in addition to \$10 a share on account of accumulated dividends due on the prior issue, payable January 2 to stock of record December 20.

The directors of the American Window Glass Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$1.75 a share on the preferred stock, payable January 1 to stock of record December 20.

The West Point Manufacturing Company declared the regular semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent and an extra of 10 per cent, both payable January 2 to stock of record December 19.

The American Brake Shoe & Foundry Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/4 per cent on the common stock, payable January 15 to stock of record December 20.

The directors of the United Fruit Company have declared the regular quarterly dividend of 2 1/2 per cent, payable January 15 to holders of record December 20.

The California Petroleum Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$1.75 a share on the preferred stock, payable January 1 to stock of record December 20.

The directors of the Maverick Mills have declared a quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the preferred stock in addition to \$10 a share on account of accumulated dividends due on the prior issue, payable January 2 to stock of record December 20.

The directors of the American Window Glass Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$1.75 a share on the common stock, payable January 1 to stock of record December 20.

The directors of the Maverick Mills have declared a quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the preferred stock in addition to \$10 a share on account of accumulated dividends due on the prior issue, payable January 2 to stock of record December 20.

The directors of the American Window Glass Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$1.75 a share on the common stock, payable January 1 to stock of record December 20.

The directors of the Maverick Mills have declared a quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the preferred stock in addition to \$10 a share on account of accumulated dividends due on the prior issue, payable January 2 to stock of record December 20.

</

OTTAWA MEETING OF MEN FROM THE NORTH

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—A representative gathering of men from the north country is expected at Ottawa about the middle of the month. The gathering will enter into discussions with the committee which was appointed, on the representations of Vilhjalmur Stefansson, the Arctic explorer, last session to investigate the question of developing and protecting the musk ox, the caribou, and other wild life of the north and other associated questions. Those expected to attend the meeting are men who have knowledge of the north country and of its possibilities and who may be calculated to give the best possible advice as to the most feasible method of developing its resources.

While the primary purpose of this unique conference is to discuss the questions above set forth, the government will take advantage of the presence of the delegates to confer with the visitors upon several other questions of importance. Among these will be the feasibility of utilizing aeroplanes or seaplanes in conjunction with the government police patrols of the north. Angus Maclean, controller of the mounted police, had a strong faith in the practicability of such machines as an auxiliary to the force inasmuch as northern patrols by foot and dog train are at present tedious and hazardous and could be accomplished in peace time by air.

CANADA'S NEED FOR MERCANTILE MARINE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—Headed by Commodore Aemelius Jarvis of Toronto, president of the Navy League of Canada, a deputation representing the Navy League recently waited upon the Prime Minister, Sir Robert Borden, and the Minister of Finance, Sir Henry Drayton, for the purpose of assuring the government of its hearty sympathy in anything which it might do toward a progressive naval and mercantile marine policy.

It was pointed out that Canada's great need at the present time was the expansion of its mercantile marine to enable the country to secure its fair share of the world's trade. Sir Robert Borden, replying, said that his attitude on the question of naval policy was exactly the same as where he had stood for several years. The question to be solved in regard to that policy was one of finance. While agreeing that the question of the maintenance of a larger mercantile marine was a most important matter and one to which the government would give very careful consideration, he intimated that Canada's policy at the present time must be one of retrenchment.

MONTANA ELECTION DECISION
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

BUTTE, Montana—The Supreme Court of Montana has rendered a decision to the effect that a woman can legally hold the office of county auditor in Montana, provided her general qualifications are satisfactory. An election was contested on the ground that the Montana law specified as a qualification for office holding that the person should be a "male." The Supreme Court's finding is that subsequent changes in the state Constitution do away with all sex barriers to office holding.

Classified Advertisements

FOR SALE

ANTIQUES FOR SALE
SEPT 10 old Windsor chairs—8 backbraced and 2 arm chairs, nor backbraced; one small walnut "Queen Anne" design folding top parlor table, 36x24x28 inches, 1800-1820, brought from England about 1800 by a Virginian, in whose family they remained till now. One old mahogany round dining room table, with beautiful carvings. All original pieces, in the rough, but in very good condition except for their great age, no, mahogany 3-section Henning dining table, 48x30x30 inches, inlaid border, Price \$3000. Reference by permission, Virginia Bank of Commerce, J. S. MOORE, Victoria, Texas.

WIMBLEDON RESIDENCE
On beautiful West Shore, Five view Massachusetts Bay, seashore and country. Furnished, all conveniences, garage. Address ALBERT DYTCH, New Haven, Mass.

FLORIDA, SARASOTA—Ten acres, 6 ready for house, good roads, garage, etc., good bathing, \$3,500. 1404 Beacon Street, Brookline, Mass.

FOR RENT
PRIVATE AUTOS FOR HIRE
AT REASONABLE RATES
FRED H. KING, 1404 BEACON ST., BROOKLINE.
Respectable looking cars. Careful drivers. Telephone 8876 or 4711 M. Brookline.

APARTMENTS & HOUSES WANTED
Chicago couple desire unfurnished apartment or bungalow open for purchase or let within 45 minutes of New York City; references furnished. E. 19th, The Christian Science Monitor, 21 E. 40th St., New York City.

ROOMS, BOARD AND ROOMS
FOR RENT—Medium sized bedroom for 1 or 2 Protestant gentlemen in private family. Ruthford, J. J. References, 21 E. 40th St., N.Y.C.

TWO DOUBLE BEDROOMS with board offered to respectable families. Located Westgate District, Tel. 52092, Los Angeles, Calif.

BACK BAY, 110 Hemenway St., Boston. Suite 3—Large, well heated room, \$8; breakfast if desired.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN
WOMAN of 10 years' experience in hotel business desires management of family or commercial hotel. Might consider buying excellent reference as to business ability and character. Particulars: room and board in room house in one of the largest cities of the Middle West. Address MRS. E. J. CRANGLE, 2535 Paseo, Kansas City, Mo.

WOMAN, thorough know. office work; 9 yrs. having been in charge of office, manager, etc. pos. as office mgr., 1-37, The Christian Science Monitor, McCormick Bldg., Chicago.

LADY, competent, desires position as companion to lady in good home in vicinity of McCormick Bldg., Chicago. Address The Christian Science Monitor, McCormick Bldg., Chicago.

ENGLISH and German stenographer desires position; can also speak some Spanish; experienced in bookkeeping, filing, etc. 18. The Christian Science Monitor, McCormick Bldg., Chicago.

AMERICAN LADY employed as cashier until 2 months ago; good work; city references. C. 16. The Christian Science Monitor, 21 E. 40th St., New York City.

LOCAL ADVERTISING, CLASSIFIED BY CITIES

REAL ESTATE

LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA
As Administrator of the E. K. Green Estate I am offering for sale the two properties described below. These lots are in the heart of the apartment house district and are attractive for that purpose. The heirs are anxious to have the estate closed up.

Lot 18, 100x160 feet, corner of Sherman Tract,

Eighth and Green Ave.—approximately 150x160. There are two frame dwellings on this lot.

Lots 11, 12 and 13 of the Olive Hill Tract

corner of Olive and Eighth, West End.

There is a fine granite retaining wall, 16x100 ft.

There are three lots. If you are interested

in these lots, please communicate

direct with Mr. FERGUSON, Administrator,

1040 West Eighth St.

FOR SALE—CALIFORNIA—100 acres beautiful

high class orange grove, 50 acres bearing navel

orange blossoms, 7 to 11 years old, 22 smaller

orange trees, 1000 olive trees, 1500 peach

Estimated \$12,000 crop on trees, shortly property

should net \$12,000 to \$25,000 per year. Own

buildings, tractor, completely equipped, abundant water. Near town, mountains

two railroads, orange, peach, citrus, orange

citrus, etc. Splendid income property, not under

lease. Address Owner, 1054 Ingram St., Los

Angeles, Calif.

TO TWO-APARTMENT HOUSES

In Brookline

In some cases where the rent of one suite will

pay all expenses, the most inexpensive way

to live at present is to own an equity in a

two-family house. Prices from \$800 upwards.

W.M. E. MCCOY & CO.

451 Old South Building, Boston

1945 Beacon Street, Brookline

Telephones: Fort Hill 5035; Brookline 5210

FOR SALE—LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

For extended court for clear Southern Cali-

ifornia, modern, airy, light, spacious, etc.

Address Owner, 125 Tremont St., opposite Park Street Church, Boston, Mass.

BOSTON, MASS.
The Earl Hats
ST. JAMES HAT SHOP

237 HUNTINGTON AVE.

ACCOUNT BOOKS

and all requisites demanded by the penman of the office or in the home may be found at BARRY, BEALE & CO.

108 1/2 Washington Street, Boston

Phone Richmond 1492

Adams & Swett Cleansing Co.

Rug and Garment Cleaners

Specialists on Oriental Rugs

129 Kemble St., Roxbury, Mass.

Established 1896 Tel. Rox. 1971

W.M. A. THOMPSON CO.

Pay high prices for diamonds, pearls, old gold,

silver, gold and silver jewelry. Issued 1883.

125 Tremont St., opposite Park Street Church, Boston, Mass.

Letters Multigraphed

Printed In-Signed Mailed

U. S. ROOT CO.

BUSINESS PLIPLITY SERVICE

6 BEACON ST., BOSTON

WILLIAM R. HAND CO., Inc.

44 LAGRANGE STREET, BOSTON

Soft, stiff, stiff and opera hats cleaned and repaired. Straw and Panama hats bleached and retanned.

COWEN'S WOMEN'S SHOP, 156 Mass. Ave.

Boston—Waists, Kayser silk underwear, hose, girdles, kimonos, purses and Ivy corsets.

PATERSON, N. J.

WOMEN'S GARMENTS

RE-LINED

RE-FITTED

DYED AND

CLEANED

TURPAN, 122 Market St.

Corsets, Gloves,

Hosiery,

Handkerchiefs,

Muslin Underwear,

Underwear, Waists

and Skirts,

Aprons

Dressmaking and Millinery Supplies

Beads, Every Description

SCHILLER'S

6 Park Ave., or 275 Market St.

Paterson Linen Shop

97 Van Houten St., Paterson, N. J.

A. C. HOVER

Jeweler

178 Market Street Paterson, N. J.

MISS ROSE MILLINERY

33 Van Houten Street Tel. 4502

HELP WANTED—MEN

WESTERN Representative of Eastern manufac-

turers of poker player machinery desired to

form partnership with other representative

holding similar lines. Now covering Mis-

sissippi, Texas, Oklahoma, Kansas, Missouri,

MOTHER'S HELPER in a small, comfortable

home, who considers a good home environment

as the essential. Tel. Rockaway 4336. Address MRS. MICHELLE, corner Park and Tremont Sts., Boston.

IN DRESSMAKING ESTABLISHMENT

Competent help wanted. "HARDWICK"

100 E. 40th St., New York City.

CAVALIER and son, for person, etc.,

country counter. Apply, MISS FANNIE, 35 Tremont St., Boston.

WANTED—Competent nurse for two small

girls. Addrs. 3200 Sheridan Road. Tel. West 4541, Chicago.

WANTED—Woman to do hand sewing LA

PAVILION CORSET CO., 80 Boylston Street, Boston.

HELP WANTED—MEN

WESTERN Representative of Eastern manufac-

turers of poker player machinery desired to

form partnership with other representative

holding similar lines. Now covering Mis-

sissippi, Texas, Oklahoma, Kansas, Missouri,

MOTHER'S HELPER in a small, comfortable

home, who considers a good home environment

as the essential. Tel. Rockaway 4336. Address MRS. MICHELLE, corner Park and Tremont Sts., Boston.

IN DRESSMAKING ESTABLISHMENT

Competent help wanted. "HARDWICK"

100 E. 40th St., New York City.

CAVALIER and son, for person, etc.,

country counter. Apply, MISS FANNIE, 35 Tremont St., Boston.

LOCAL ADVERTISING, CLASSIFIED UNDER CITY HEADINGS

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Geo. B. Barwig

FURNITURE HOUSE

"Home of
Good Furniture"

3336 to 3342 North Clark Street, at "Clark L" Station

CHICAGO

Telephone Lake View 1176



Of all musical instruments a

PHONOGRAPH

is, perhaps, the most generous, for it offers pleasure to everyone. From classical to popular music your taste can be met.

We have on display complete assortments of

WINDSORS
VITANOLAS

priced from \$20.00 to \$1500.00. We will gladly demonstrate the merits of each.

WE SOLICIT YOUR EXTENDED ACCOUNT

Spiegel's
HOUSE FURNISHING CO.115 SOUTH WABASH AVENUE, CHICAGO
SOUTH SIDE STORE
Ashland Ave. and Forty-Eighth St.
NORTHWEST SIDE STORE, 2023 Milwaukee Ave.

Genee

Chic-Charming—Modish

DRESSES

at unusually low prices

1004 WILSON AVENUE

Mid-winter discount sale now on

Open every evening except Wednesday.

The Swiss Shop

BLOUSES, NEGLIGEES,
LINGERIE4426 BROADWAY Tel. Edgewater 4611
718 SHERIDAN ROAD Tel. Wellington 2305
602 SHERIDAN ROAD Tel. Ravenswood 2104TAILORED
FIRMS
AND
AFTERNOON
DRESSES
TOP COATS
AND
WRAPS30 N. Michigan Ave.
Room 412

ESTHER E. WRIGHT

Hats, Blouses, Furs

116 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago
Lake View Building

JULIA PREBENSEN

CORSETS—BRASSIERES

1003 Marshall Field Annex

Tel. Central 1151

MABEL C. OLSON HELEN S. SIEMON

Stamps Importer

Suite 1118, Stevens Bldg.,
Phone Majestic 7057, CHICAGO

CORSET SHOP

EDITH G. SMITH

ALL CORSETS FITTED—MODERATE PRICES

28 E. Washington St. Tel. Central 1069

SONIA

Millinery—Corsets

ALL HATS GREATLY REDUCED

2445 N. Crawford Avenue, CHICAGO

Vaill MILLINERY and

REMODELING

900 N. State St.

Phone Superior 2639

LA ROSE CORSET SHOP

Corsets fitted \$2.00 and up

8468 No. Clark St. Tel. Ravenswood 1049

MILLINERY ATWOOD & WALKER

4421 Broadway Tel. Sunnyside 2778

Dressmaking—Suits and Gowns

SCHROEDER

822 Diversey Parkway Tel. 5554

THE BLANCHE HAT SHOP

Millinery, Waists, Lingerie, and Crochet Work

1107 Leland Ave., NEAR BROADWAY

Tel. Sunnyside 4382

OFFICE HOURS 11 TO 2

MERTON BAILEY

Real Estate—Renting—Insurance

567 W. Lake St. Tel. Austin 1070

VACANCES IN NORTH EVANSTON—Suitable

for rent. High grade apartments near

Lake and N. W. Elevated; 60 ft. lots, \$40 to

\$50 ft. Terms arranged.

GEO. M. NELSON

RELIABLE PAINT STORE

Painters' and Painters' Supplies

Painting and Decorating

2327 LINCOLN AVENUE Tel. Lake View 3406

EDWARD C. BUNCK

Wall Paper and Painters' Supplies

RETAIL

Glass and Glazing

4648 Calumet Ave., CHICAGO Tel. Oak 545

E. SEWARD—Carpenter

Hardwood Floors, Garages Built, Furniture,

Repairs, Remodeling, Carpentry Specialties,

Magazine Racks, etc.

2015 Howard St., Chicago Tel. Irving 5434

GENTLEMAN desires quiet room, between

Bellevue Place and North Ave., east of Dearborn, rent given. Addrs. N. W. The location

near Montrose, McCormick Bldg., Chicago.

STONY ISLAND AVE.—large front rooms, 1 block from lake evenings, Tel.

EDWARD C. GAGE, Insurance

175 W. Jackson Blvd., CHICAGO

Tel. Washington 4047; Extension 5829

WASHINGTON BLDG., 6316, The Christian Science Monitor, Room 1000, Tel. 5554

Rooms in large residence. Also studio

for rent. Rent preferred. Austin 3420, Chicago.

2200 STONY ISLAND AVE.—large front room; 1 block from lake evenings. Tel.

EDWARD C. GAGE, The Christian Science Monitor, Room 1000, Tel. 5554

Mc Cormick Bldg., Chicago.

MERTON BAILEY To rent, private office to form

corner Bldg., The Christian Science Monitor,

McCormick Bldg., Chicago.

Geo. B. Barwig

FURNITURE HOUSE

"Home of
Good Furniture"

3336 to 3342 North Clark Street, at "Clark L" Station

CHICAGO

Telephone Lake View 1176



PHONOGRAPH

is, perhaps, the most generous, for it offers pleasure to everyone. From classical to popular music your taste can be met.

We have on display complete assortments of

WINDSORS
VITANOLAS

priced from \$20.00 to \$1500.00. We will gladly demonstrate the merits of each.

WE SOLICIT YOUR EXTENDED ACCOUNT

Spiegel's
HOUSE FURNISHING CO.115 SOUTH WABASH AVENUE, CHICAGO
SOUTH SIDE STORE
Ashland Ave. and Forty-Eighth St.
NORTHWEST SIDE STORE, 2023 Milwaukee Ave.

I. PERLSON

FINE FURS

Because of market conditions early

purchases will save money

36 SOUTH STATE STREET

Shop: N. W. Cor. State and Monroe Streets

CHICAGO

Telephone Central 3038

Furs remodeled

P. F. PETTIBONE & CO.

18 SO. LA SALLE STREET, CHICAGO

Printers, Stationers, Binders

Lithographers, Steel Die, and Copper

Plate Engravers

An up-to-date plant to meet your wants in all

lines of stationery for home and office. Special

formal, church and Sunday School. Loose

leaf and pocket size. Blank books and

office supplies. Increased capacity.

Telephone Central 1616

19 S. LaSalle Street

J. O. McCORD, District Manager

Kenfield

Leach

Co.

ESTABLISHED 1860

The Reynolds & Reynolds Co.

Envelopes, Manufacturing Stationers,

Commercial Lithographers and Printers. Order Books—Banking Books and Loose Leaf Forms.

50 years experience—modern methods—low

costs. Increased capacity.

Telephone Central 1616

19 S. LaSalle Street

J. O. McCORD, District Manager

Everybody's Book Shop

Stationery

Kodak Supplies

and Developing

N. T. CARRINGTON

1018 Wilson Avenue, CHICAGO

Phone Sunnyside 5855

CARBERY AND REED

Printing and Engraving

626 Federal Street, Harrison 2455

RIDER & DICKERSON

PRINTERS

Harrison 2266, 638 Federal St., CHICAGO

NEWELL & STILES & CO.

PRINTERS

107 No. Market St., Chicago. Tel. Main 4029

FURNITURE, RUGS

PIANOS, ETC.

We sell new and second-hand furniture.

See our stock before you decide. It pays.

Werner Bros. Furniture Shop

2267-2268 LINCOLN AVE. (Near Belden)

Phone Line 1277

LEO TURNER

DIAMONDS, JEWELRY, WATCHES

AND SILVERWARE

Telephone Central 2225

THEODOR KRUEGER

HARDWARE COMPANY

Hardware, Tools

Furniture, Kitchen Utensils, Household

Repairs, Painting, Plastering, Specialties

4548 Broadway ("Uptown") 729 Milwaukee Avenue

CHICAGO

Phones Edgewater 1240

Monroe 313

CHAS. C. DOSE

Plumbing and Heating

Jobbing and Overhauling

1520 Larabee St., Tel. Lincoln 1507

PIANO TUNER

and REBUILDER

MANSEL P. GREEN

Tel. Rogers Park 5196

BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

A LITERARY LETTER

New York, December 8, 1919.
THE Movie Man has a heavy hand. Those who have seen or read "The Admirable Crichton," by Barrie, know that its value is in the idea, and you and I know that in book or play the idea is the life-giver. Many can work an idea out; few, few can supply it. Barrie gave us an idea in "The Admirable Crichton" and the Movie Man in adapting the play for the film, under the silly title of "Male and Female," at once proceeded to stifle the idea with those elaborate and jerky thrills in which the Movie man delights. The performance made me sad. All through it I could hear the little gray voice of Barrie's idea crying "Please, please, I'm suffocating." At the end of "The Admirable Crichton" I was elated. At the end of "Male and Female" I was dejected. Yes, the Movie Man has a heavy hand. Some day, perhaps, some far-seeing Movie man will induce some great author to write a scenario direct for the movie, and give us in the sub-titles thrown on the screen, sentences that are literature, while being alert. The Movie business is still an infant. Who can say what it will grow into when directors arise who have the passion for literature and art that they have now for mechanics and thrills.

THE translation of a work of art from study to stage is beset with perils. I know Lord Dunsany's "The Queen's Enemies" and "A Night at an Inn" well from reading them, and I looked forward immensely to seeing these two works performed at The Neighborhood Playhouse. Of course, the performance was very interesting because the Neighborhood Players are intelligent and earnest. Yet I found these two plays more effective in the study than on the boards. I missed their stillness. I missed the echo of eternity. I missed the Dunsany simple inevitability. The actors seemed to be intruders. And I realized, as Blake taught, that all real adventures happen in the imagination; that things seen with the eyes are rough after the imaginative reality. This being so, I wonder what Lord Dunsany really thought when he saw, for the first time, these plays by himself performed in New York. And I wonder what are the feelings of Mr. W. D. Howells when he sits in the stalls watching a performance of "The Rise of Silas Lapham."

AS HE always smiles when a customer enters his shop, I call him Mr. Smiles. His real name is of Slavic origin and unpronounceable; but he is a 100 per cent American, and he likes to be called Mr. Smiles. He is the proprietor of the Little Book Shop Round the Corner: he is always there, all day, and through the long evening. His business is to read his own books, and to look up with a smile when a customer enters. I looked in upon him today. I wanted a copy of Butler's "Erewhon," because I am reading his fascinating life and because on the title page he is described as "Samuel Butler, author of 'Erewhon'." The smile of Mr. Smiles faded. He had not a copy: he had "The Way of All Flesh," but not "Erewhon." I reprimanded him. He almost shed a tear. Then he did a very clever thing. He sold me a copy of "Our America" by Waldo Frank. His words were, "Very clever, very amusing. I've myself read it"—10 words of English which he really knows, and which he uses constantly. He tells me that he can always sell a book which he has read and likes. Do you not call that good salesmanship? To sell "Our America" to a customer who wanted "Erewhon"?

BOOKSELLERS and customers never quarrel. Authors occasionally do—among themselves, always to the entertainment of their friends. Mr. Frederic Harrison is tilting in The Times (London) at friendly authors who have used his letters in their literary compilations. The moral seems to be—when you write a good letter, make the recipient return it to you. And Mr. Gilbert Cannan is hitting back at Dr. Egan in The Times (New York) for the Doctor's review of the latest Cannan book. Each is well equipped. But Mr. Cannan refers to himself as "a humble scholar, humorist and artist." Ha! Ha! If Mr. Cannan were really a humorist he would not have to say so. Dr. Egan does not have to announce the fact.

THE sprightly and well informed Literary Page of the Chicago Daily News is persuading certain eminent authors to write brief articles on "What I read as a child." Mr. Stephen Leacock is the latest, and in the course of his rapid memories he refers to the time when "I was being made to read at school such stuff as 'Paradise Lost';" and he adds: "Milton's writings struck me, when a little boy, as poor pedantic sort of drivel, such as an uninspired schoolmaster might write. I imagine that, if I let them, they would strike me in the same way now." This astonishes me! But no doubt Mr. Leacock's antipathy to Milton is due to the bad pedagogic custom of forcing boys, sometimes with the cane, sometimes with tears, to con the English classics. Often it is task-work for examinations—loveless and weary. I was fortunate in having a master who adored Milton. So fascinating was his interpretation to the class of the color, majesty and magnificence of Milton's line that we boys would sometimes stay after school hours to hear this master declaim and explain Milton. His name was Wingfield. His inspiration has never left me. It is quite easy to ignore Milton's theology, and lose oneself in his splendor. So "nothing is here for tears." By the way, who was it said "Theology is mythology with a dress suit on"?

DO YOU know M. A. B.? It is the pet name of "Mainly About Books," a literary London monthly, rather witty and outspoken. Well, M. A. B. is

going to be widely quoted and harassed in America, for the simple reason that it is unhappy about the prevalence of American slang in American fiction (comes). "This," says M. A. B., "accounts for the comparatively small importation of American novels. Often, we do not doubt, they are intrinsically admirable. Only, for us, they have the defect of incomprehensibility." R. S. V. P.

AMONG the new books I should like to read are: "History of the United States from McKinley, 1877-1896," by James Ford Rhodes. Because I ought to want to read it, and I want to do what I ought. "Etching and Etchers," by Joseph Pennell.

Because Mr. Pennell is an authority, and a cheerful writer with decided opinions. And because this volume in the large paper edition which I have handled and dipped into, is one of the most beautiful books ever produced in America.

"Japanese Poetry," by Arthur Waley.

Because in it there are poems like pictures. Thus—

On summer nights
When I wonder "Shall I go to bed?"
At a single note sung
By the cuckoo,
Dawn (suddenly) breaks.

"Seven Men," by Max Beerbohm.

Because the prose, and the point of view of Max always delight me.

—Q. R.

THE JUBILEE OF SAINTE-BEUVÉ

Critics, with actors, usually share the fate of not leaving behind them much beyond a name. During the nineteenth century, this was the fate of critics such as Villemain, Désiré Nisard, Edmond Scherer, Sarcey, and more recently Brunetière or Emile Faguet. It is, one would think, the revenge of creative artists that one rereads also their critical works, in preference to those of critics properly so called. If we read today criticisms of the last century, they would be those of Théophile Gautier or Charles Baudelaire, who were above all things great poets of Berlioz, who was a great composer, or of Fromentin, who was a painter. However, one critic of the nineteenth century, in France, survives, a critic whose writings are as fresh now as on the day they were written. He is Sainte-Beuve, whose works, following the law of copyright, became public property last September.

After having written a book of pleasant poems and a novel, after having read widely, having taken part in the literary and political life of his time, a man of 45 years of age is asked by a perspicacious newspaper editor to contribute every week an article about three columns devoted to any literary subject which he fancied, and more or less dealing with actuality. That request, expressed by Dr. Veron, the editor of the "Constitutionnel," was, in 1849, the cause of "Causeries du Lundi," the smile of Mr. Smiles faded. He had not a copy: he had "The Way of All Flesh," but not "Erewhon." I reprimanded him. He almost shed a tear. Then he did a very clever thing. He sold me a copy of "Our America" by Waldo Frank. His words were, "Very clever, very amusing. I've myself read it"—10 words of English which he really knows, and which he uses constantly. He tells me that he can always sell a book which he has read and likes. Do you not call that good salesmanship? To sell "Our America" to a customer who wanted "Erewhon"?

A happier form could not have been chosen to suit him. Sainte-Beuve simply writes for the pleasure of writing, without worrying about anything but the broadening of our views or the delight of distracting or amusing us. In the same way as others sometimes without measure speak about their neighbors, so Sainte-Beuve likes to speak of writers, or literary figures, particularly those of the three last centuries.

He is not always equally successful in his treatment of some of his subjects. There are times when his portraits are rather vague, and others when they are slightly incorrect and even almost bordering on caricature, because of an excess of wit, but, on the whole, his "Causeries" are like tales by a story-teller who is charming, full of knowledge, and always agreeable.

Even the subjects which are of the least interest to us become interesting if Sainte-Beuve writes about them, in the best French style and of the good epoch which combines the solidity of the seventeenth century and the graces of the eighteenth. Whether he speaks of a writer of the first French period, as Comynnes, of a woman of letters of the Court of Louis XIV, such as Mme. de Sévigné, of a man of science, such as Buffon, or of one of his contemporaries, such as Montalembert, one feels that he has observed, studied, even spied on his characters; that he has, if one may say so, listened to them living. But his details are always characteristic and never sophisticated, and serve to depict with more precision and animation the writer, orator, or the woman of letters that he has chosen, together with the atmosphere and society in which this one lived.

Sainte-Beuve has no great inspirations or very large views. One could only reproach him on the score of trying to belittle the great authors. If we had, for example, portraits written by Sainte-Beuve by which to judge Chateaubriand or Lamartine, we would run the risk of conceiving them inferior to what they actually were. One might think that, when confronted with a certain greatness of thought, and specially as regards any of his contemporaries, Sainte-Beuve shows something like bitterness, envy, or jealousy. Perhaps it is that same bitterness which endows him with his extraordinary penetration.

During the whole of his life he was embittered by the knowledge that he had begun his life as a poet and novelist

without having attained a lasting success. He was really, as he himself said, "a man who survived a poet..." But when you have been a poet, even if you abandon the lyre, there always remains an inflection in your voice. Sainte-Beuve in his "Causeries" remains a poet despite himself, not of a romantic kind with phrasing and tone resembling the great lyric prose writers of France, Montesquieu, Chateaubriand, or Flaubert, but more in the style of Wordsworth, for whom he had a great admiration and whose works he introduced from France by translating or adapting several of his poems.

We must read in his "Causeries du Lundi" the portraits devoted to Comynes, Montaigne, Marivaux, Mme. du Deffand, Gibbon, Franklin, Mme. Récamier, and 20 others. One would think that, at his will, all those people come to life again, with their attitudes and predilections, their habits and even their mannerisms. Sainte-Beuve walks round this gallery of portraits, and the moment he speaks of one of them the subject seems to come out of the frame, to join us and our conversation. There is no French critic of the nineteenth century more alive than he.

A LITTLE LADY OF MANY FRIENDS

Mid-Victorian Memories. By M. Betham-Edwards. London: John Murray. 10s. 6d. net.

A bright clear fire, and beside it a little lady like the nicest great-aunt, remembering and talking of her memories. Sarah Grand's Memoir of Miss Betham-Edwards presents us with this picture. I used to go and see such a great-aunt once. She kept treasures in a carved chest, and after tea (with green grape jelly) she used to open the chest and bring out the treasures one by one. Some of them were very trifling, and some of them were beautiful. I saw the whole scene again when I was reading this book of memories.

The chapter on Coventry Patmore is perhaps the most interesting, but there is a long and friendly study of George Eliot, which contains some pleasant human touches. Lewes called her "Polly"—a kindly firelight gleam upon the tragic muse.

Miss Betham-Edwards was the friend of Frederic Harrison, of Henry James, and of Barbara Leigh Smith (Madame Bodichon), the founder of Girton College, but most deeply etched of all remains the picture of the little lady herself, with her long life, her independence, her many friends, and her ceaseless, orderly, literary activities.

EIGHT WOMEN OF OLDER AMERICA

Portraits of American Women. By Gamaliel Bradford. Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin Company. \$2.50.

In these few glorified character sketches Mr. Bradford has attempted to do more than present with genuine sympathy and a gentle gayety of style something of the rather pijn though sweet and likable sturdiness of that part of American womanhood which flourished in New England up to the latter part of the nineteenth century. Indeed as one goes here and there in the eastern states, one still notes frequent survivals of the type; but even more does one note throughout the country the effect of the New England characteristics on feminine accomplishment everywhere in the present-day world. In a later volume Mr. Bradford expects to give studies of women from other parts of the country.

Perhaps the most interesting portraits in the volume are those of Abigail Adams, wife of the second President of the United States, and of Frances Elizabeth Willard, the temperance worker. Two sentences from a letter of the former, "Man was made for action, and for bustle, too, I believe. I am quite out of conceit with calms," will serve to illustrate here something of her vigorous, intelligent competence. And as for the latter, it will be interesting to any reader to compare Mr. Bradford's first and his last sentences of her portrait. "She had the great west behind her; its sky and its distances, its fresh vigor and its unexampled joy," he says at the start; and then at his conclusion sums her up: "Let me repeat, then, that she was a woman of noble character, of splendid and enduring power, one who left the world a legacy of accomplishment which is today maturing into the widest and most fruitful results; but she was neither a martyr nor a saint, nor heavens, how she did enjoy herself!" It ought to be stimulating and encouraging to people generally to know that one who was fighting the whole evil of drink so courageously had a thoroughly good time in the activity.

The other portraits in the book, those of Sarah Alden Ripley, Mary Lyon, Harriet Beecher Stowe, Margaret Fuller Ossoli, Louis May Alcott, and Emily Dickinson, are all likewise the work of a deft hand. The same method of portraiture used to present some of the more modern women of other sections of the country will doubtless mean an entertaining reading as the study of Miss Willard, the one westerner among the New Englanders of this book. Except for her, the women presented here seem, like Henry Adams, reactions against the New England state of things which nevertheless remained essentially of New England quality and type. Even Mrs. Stowe felt something of this revolt, but as Mr. Bradford points out, she stands in her works in the last analysis "as an ardent expositor of the New England conscience."

Pearse's Three Wishes

Padraig Pearse himself had under-

A BOOK OF THE WEEK

The Man Called Pearse. By Desmond Ryan. Dublin: Maunsell. 4s. 6d.

One of the most arresting figures in Padraig Colum's gallery of Irish types is the "Poor Scholar of the Forties"; the man who knew the *Æneid* by heart, and Homer, too, yet had performed to walk the road that "winds twixt bog and bog," in order to make a livelihood by teaching Greek and Latin grammar in the little cabin of the west. He longs for the treasures of scholarship in Dublin, for its men and books as comrades, for all the links that bind together everywhere the seekers after a common civilization and culture founded on the wisdom of Greece and Rome. "Down here," he cries with a ringing scorn, "they talk Repeat the whole night long." And then follow the well-nigh unforgettable lines:

You teach Greek verbs and Latin nouns,
The dreamer of Young Ireland said.
You do not hear the muffled call,
The sword being forged, the far-off tread
Of soldiers meet as Gaels and Gall.

What good to us your wisdom store
Your Latin verse, your Grecian lore?

Mark how, on the instant, the prodigal, disillusioned scholar begins his reply thus:

And what to me is Gael or Gall
Less than the Latin or the Greek.

Had Colum been trying to single out a type the very opposite of Padraig Pearse, he could not have chosen more aptly than he did. The latter had all the advantages for which the poor scholar longed in vain. The son of an English sculptor living in Dublin, Pearse had graduated in the Royal University in Arts and Law and had become a college lecturer in Irish. The broad and peaceful pathway of the humanities was open to him no less than the wordy contests of the law. But to achieve what men call assured success was never in his thoughts. He proposed to squander "the splendid years" for what he held, however mistakenly, to be his country's good. In his poem, called "The Fool," he writes:

For this I have heard in my heart, that
a man shall scatter, not hoard,
Shall do the deed of today, nor take
thought of tomorrow's teen...

The "deed of today" was the rising of Easter, 1916. His "teen" lay in the ultimate surrender to General Lowe, in the court-martial and firing squad for himself; and, far more than these, in the thought of the peril into which he had brought his brother, his associates, and the cause of Ireland as represented by the National Volunteers. In "The Man Called Pearse," a graphic picture is given by Desmond Ryan of his last interview with his teacher and friend. It took place in the barricaded General Post Office of Dublin, on the ground floor. All was dark within. From outside the fire glared in; distant volleys could be heard in the night. Around lay men sleeping on the floor, while others mounted guard at the windows, peering through the sandbags. Ryan stood beside Pearse as he sat upon a barrel, looking intently at the flames, his slightly flushed face crowned by his turned-up hat.

Success of Failure

"Suddenly," goes on the narrative, "he turned to me with the very last question that I ever expected to hear from him. 'It was the right thing to do, was it not?' he asked curiously. 'Yes,' I replied in astonishment. He gazed back at the leaping and fantastic blaze and turned toward me more intently. 'And if we fail, it means the end of everything, Volunteers, Ireland, all?' 'I suppose so,' I replied. He spoke again. 'Where we are all wiped out, our people will blame us for everything, condemn us. But for this protest, the war would have ended and nothing would have been done. After a few years they will see the meaning of what we tried to do.' He rose, and we walked a few paces ahead. 'Dublin's name will be glorious forever,' he said with deep feeling and passion. 'Men will speak of her as one of the splendid cities, as they speak now of Paris.'

So communed—even more with his own heart than with his friend—he who had been elected President of the Provisional Government and had acted, during the rising, as Commander-in-Chief to the Republican forces. Failure appeared to Pearse only less successful than success. For failure would turn the thought of Ireland more than ever inward; it would cut her off from the ways of a common culture that was associated with Great Britain and that made use of the English tongue; it would revivify for her the tales, the ballads, the legends of Irish heroes from prehistoric times down to the already half-mythical figures of Tone, Emmett, and Rossa. From this point of view, his biographer shows Pearse to have been consistent throughout his career. So closely did he identify himself with his own visions of Ireland that he might well have stood for Cathleen ni Houlihan herself, speaking strange words to his generation as Yeats makes the disguised daughter of Houlihan sing to Michael. "I do not know what that song means," says Michael, "but tell me something I can do for you." And just as the young peasant, putting aside all thoughts of his marriage, found out what the veiled figure meant when she led him away from his kin and his betrothed to join the French landing in 1798, so the friends and followers of Pearse came to understand his purpose, as the drama of the national volunteers drew to its appointed climax.

Did Pearse's set purpose choose Christian medievalism as an additional instrument for completing the estrangement between his mother's folk and his father's kin, or did the work and the idea grow together under his hand? He was more Irish than the Irish themselves, and Sinn Féin undoubtedly owes some of its most extreme elements to his intervention. But to trace the conditions of emergence of this remarkable figure in the literature and politics of Ireland, still more to account for the subtle yet forcible methods he employed, it would be necessary to go deeper still into the springs of human action. The songs that Cathleen ni Houlihan sang to the rapt Michael, she had herself heard on the wind of the morning. So Padraig Pearse, in riveting the attention of his contemporaries in a distracted Ireland upon violent courses, used what came to him from origins more obscure even than the source of the first shade of night.

Pearse's Three Wishes

Padraig Pearse himself had understood the general course of events for a long while, though in what manner, and under what conditions, the rising would occur did not unfold themselves to him until after Great Britain was at war with Germany. His biography notes that the accomplishment of

three wishes, announced at an early date and often repeated, stood for the man himself. Those three wishes were to edit a bilingual paper, to found a bilingual secondary school, and to start a revolution. An Claidheamh Solais, *Sgoil Eanna*, the Irish Volunteers—these are the three works, the three monuments he left behind him. They were successive steps, as Pearse saw it, in the isolation of Ireland, in freeing her from Anglo-Saxon influences, in teaching her to walk alone. As editor of the Gaelic League official organ, "An Claidheamh Solais," he introduced into the columns of that paper, articles on education, especially in connection with the bilingual problem of Ireland. These formed the basis of the system of language teaching in his school of St. Enda which he opened some five years later. Another five years passed, and in November, 1913, he made a rousing speech at the inception of the Irish Volunteers in the Rotunda Rink, Dublin. From that time on the conduct of the school had to be intrusted more and more to others, especially to his brother William, who threw himself with all the unselfishness of a generous nature into his brother's plans.

Schooling in Irish

Pearse schooled himself in Irish before he schooled his pupils, and far more unremittingly. His close study of the mother-tongue gave him that mastery over it which later on was to make him one of the foremost Irish writers of the day. He acquired a wide and first-hand knowledge of Irish folk-lore, prose, and poetry, founding the New Ireland Literary Society when he was no more than 17. Earliest of all his teachers was one whom he described as "a kindly gray-haired seanchaide, a woman of my mother's people." It was she that told him tales by the fireside when he was a boy. And perhaps it was this influence, having its roots deep in the soil of Ireland, that led him afterward to think the Gaelic League was moving on wrong lines. Pearse would argue that the revivalists of his country should have made the Irish-speaking districts the home of living ideas instead of choosing the cities as centers of linguistic enthusiasm. When moving forward to other activities, he wrote that the Gaelic League was a spent force, and that the vital work to be done by

THE HOME FORUM

Hans Andersen in Edinburgh

"The view from the new city of the old one is imposing and magnificent, and offers a panorama which places Edinburgh, as to picturesque groupings, along with Constantinople and Stockholm," writes Hans Christian Andersen in "The Story of My Life." "The long street—we may almost call it a quay, if the gap, through which the railway runs may be considered as a channel—has the whole panorama of the old city with its castle and Heriot's hospital. Where the city declines toward the sea is the mountain, 'Arthur's Seat,' known from Walter Scott's novel 'The Heart of Midlothian.' The entire old city itself is a great commentary upon his powerful writings. Therefore the monument of Walter Scott is fittingly placed here, where from the new part of the city the panorama of old Edinburgh is seen. The monument has the shape of a mighty Gothic tower; below we see a sitting statue of the poet, his dog Maida resting at his feet, and in the upper arches of the tower are seen the world-renowned characters in his writings, Meg Merrilles, the Last Minstrel, and so forth."

"Do not call these pictures of Edinburgh passages from an account of a journey; they are really sections of the story of my life. They are reflected so vividly in my mind and thoughts that they belong there entirely."

"There was a scene connected with this exploration of the city and buildings which made a strong impression on me. A large company of us visited George Heriot's hospital—a grand building like a palace, whose founder, the goldsmith, we all know from Walter Scott's novel, 'The Fortunes of Nigel.' The stranger must bring a written permit, and then with his own hand write his name in the book at the entrance. I wrote my whole name, 'Hans Christian Andersen,' as I always have been called in England and Scotland. The old porter read it, and followed steadily the elder Hambo, who had a good, jovial face and silvery hair, showing him every attention, and at last asked him if he were the Danish poet.

"I have always thought him to have a mild face and venerable hair like yours."

"No," was the answer, pointing to me, "there is the poet."

"So young!" exclaimed the old man. "I have read him, and the boys have read him also! . . . They told me of it and I went up to the old man and pressed his hand. He and the boys knew very well about 'The Ugly Duckling' and 'The Red Shoes'."

"It surprised and affected me to be known here, and that I had friends among these poor children, and those who surrounded them."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

An International Daily Newspaper

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

FREDERICK DIXON, Editor

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper and articles for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

MEMBER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

The Associated Press is exclusively entitled to the use for republication of all news dispatches carried by it or not otherwise published in this paper and also the local news published herein.

All rights of republication of special dispatches herein are reserved to The Christian Science Publishing Society.

Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U.S.A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

PREPARED SUBSCRIPTION PRICE TO EVERY COUNTRY IN THE WORLD

One Year... \$9.00 Six Months... \$5.50

Three Months \$2.25 One Month... 75c

Single copies 3 cents.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

Those who may desire to purchase The Christian Science Monitor or any other newspaper or magazine may buy it at any news stand where it is not now on sale, are requested to notify The Christian Science Publishing Society.

Advertising charges given on application. The right to decline any advertisement is reserved.

NEWS OFFICES

EUROPEAN: Amherst House, Norfolk Street, Strand, London, W.C. 12 Colorado Building, Washington, D. C. EASTERN: 21 East 40th Street, New York City. SOUTHERN: 505 Connally Building, Atlanta, Georgia. WESTERN: Suite 1458 McCormick Building, 303 Michigan Avenue, Chicago. Far West: First National Building, San Francisco. CANADIAN: 469 Queen Street, Ottawa, Ontario. AUSTRALIAN: 469 Collins Street, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia. SOUTHERN AFRICAN: Guardian Buildings, Adderley Street, Cape Town.

ADVERTISING OFFICES

New York City, 21 East 40th St.
Chicago, 1458 McCormick Bldg.
Boston City, 711A Commercial Trust Bldg.
San Francisco, 1100 First Nat'l Bldg.
Los Angeles, 1107 Story Bldg.
Seattle, 619 Joshua Green Bldg.
London, Amherst House, Norfolk Street, Strand

Published by
THE
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
PUBLISHING SOCIETY
BOSTON, U.S.A.

Sole publishers of
all authorized Christian Science literature,
including:
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE JOURNAL,
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SENTINEL,
DER HEROLD DER CHRISTIAN SCIENCE,
LE HERALD DU CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.

Giving

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE season that has come by custom to be associated with the giving of gifts is a time when thoughtful people may well pause to consider whether such a universal practice is leading them. For a number of years there has been a noticeable and growing sentiment toward curbing the reckless and indiscriminate gift-giving that has savored, in some manner, at least, of a riot of material sense gratification, instead of a season for the uplifting of human thought to the purer ideals which should emphasize a growing understanding of the Christ-Truth. This trend away from the tensity and tumult of the holiday time has been due in no small measure to the increasing understanding of Christian Science in the world today.

Christian Science takes away none of the joys of the Christmastide. This statement might be denied by the materialist, for Christian Science is at war with materialism. But the statement stands true, nevertheless, because of the fact that material joys are not real joys and those who are believing in them today are sorrowing in them tomorrow. Men should be learning from their trials that real joy is spiritual. No one knew all this better than Mrs. Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, who had her actual experience with most of the hardships of earth. On page 238 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," the Christian Science textbook, she says: "Spiritual sense, contradicting the material senses, involves intuition, hope, faith, understanding, fruition, reality." And later in the same paragraph: "When the real is attained, which is announced by Science, joy is no longer a trembler, nor is hope a cheat."

It is easy and natural for the one who possesses an understanding of real joy to give. Indeed it is well nigh impossible for the truly joyful, grateful person not to be giving all the time. Giving is not limited to the specific action of expending a sum of money for a given article, to be mailed at a given time, and opened by the recipient on a given day. Such action expresses material gift-giving, but the mere action in itself, without the joyous motive based on a true understanding of God and man, far from being true giving, is the false note that has brought into question much of the activity of the holiday season.

What, then, is the understanding of God and man which will make men so joyous within and without, so spontaneously grateful for the bountiful gifts of the one Father of all, that the true spirit of giving abounds not only at one season of the year, but at all seasons? This understanding is none other than the spiritual knowledge gained through a study of Christian Science. There is joy in knowing that man was created in the likeness of God, free from all limitations of the flesh and the carnal mind. There is joy in knowing that man is perfect now, as he was in the beginning, and that the lie of material sense, which has pictured man as sinning, sick and dying, is only a lie, to be overcome by the joyous Christian knowing of the truth, the truth that Jesus said should make men free. The joy based on scientific understanding no man nor no circumstance can take away.

One of the greatest gifts that a student of Christian Science can give at just the right time is the word of counsel and advice that may lead an inquirer into an honest investigation of Christian Science. This is not to act as a promoter or a propagandist. It has been well said that Christian Science does not need adherents so much as mankind needs Christian Science. So the joyous student of this only Science does not proffer spiritual healing merely as a means of increasing the growth of a sect, but for the demonstrable good which all men may obtain by enlisting in the warfare to overcome selfishness and sin first of all in their own lives. The ideal rule for giving was stated by Christ Jesus, as recorded in John, when he said, "Peace I leave with you, my peace I give unto you; not as the world giveth, give I unto you." To give not as the world, but as Jesus the Master did, is a sure sign of that joy which comes of the Spirit and abides with spiritual understanding.

The peace which Christ Jesus gave to the world was a peace greater than the world knew. But nevertheless he left it with us, for all time, to be appropriated and made our own just so soon as we should come into the understanding which should reveal the true meaning of what he taught. The sum of what every man wants is expressed in that little word of five letters, peace, so often spoken by Jesus. Peace in business, peace in international relations, peace in families, peace in each individual consciousness—is it not the unrealized ideal of the whole world? And all these years the answer to the human longing for peace has been at hand, though not understood, in the words and works of him who came to save and heal mankind, attended by angelic song: "Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace, good will to men." The practical import of Christ Jesus' teaching has been made plain and unmistakable for all today, and is known as Christian Science. Herein we learn that the peace Jesus conferred is never to be confounded with any sense of sluggishness or ease in matter, but is always intelligent activity, directed by the one Mind, God.

In an article entitled "The Significance of Christmas" (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany, p. 260), Mrs. Eddy years ago wrote: "The basis of Christmas is the rock. Christ Jesus; its fruits are inspiration and spiritual understanding of joy and rejoicing,—not because of tradition, usage, or corporeal pleasures, but because of fundamental and demonstrable truth, because of the heaven within us. The basis of Christmas is love loving its enemies, returning good for evil, love that 'suffereth long, and is kind.' The true spirit of Christmas elevates medicine to Mind; it casts out evils, heals the sick, raises the dormant faculties, appeals to all conditions, and supplies every need of man. It leaves hygiene, medicine, ethics, and religion to God and His Christ, to that which is the Way, in word and in deed,—the Way, the Truth, and the Life."

Inness Painting in the Air

It was in the early eighties that George Inness was invited by the Boston Art Club to make an exhibition of such of his works as he could gather together in the galleries of the club—the first time, I think, that Mr. Inness' paintings were shown en masse to the public. Roswell Smith . . . was desirous of having this exhibition a great success. He suggested that George, Jr., and I should go to Boston for a fortnight in advance and help it along. "You, William," he said to me, "know the public and ways of reaching them, and George knows the artists'

anecdotal literature: James Petit Andrews, by his 'Anecdotes, Ancient and Modern,' and William Seward, by his 'Anecdotes of Distinguished Persons.' These volumes were favorably received, and to such a degree, that a wit of that day, and who is still a wit as well as a poet, considered that we were far gone in our anecdote.

"I was a guest at the banquet, but it seemed to me to consist wholly of confectionery. I conceived the idea of a collection of a different complexion. I was then seeking for instruction in modern literature; and our language afforded no collection of the res litteraria. In the diversified volumes of the French Ana, I found, among the best, materials to work on. I improved my subjects with as much

life, but only dried dates, nor any of his household. Whereby you may partly perceive the barrenness of the country at this day . . .

And having my certificate sealed by the guardian, and a letter delivered unto me, to shew that I had washed myself in the river Jordan, I departed from Grand Cairo; but the rest of the country is very easy to be entered; yet in the city of Jerusalem are three Christians for one Turk, and many Christians in the country round about, but they all live poorly under the Turk.

Now concerning how the country about Jerusalem lieth, for your more easy and perfect understanding, I will familiarly compare their several places, with some of our native Eng-

land, but only dried dates, nor any of his household. Whereby you may partly perceive the barrenness of the country at this day . . .

And having my certificate sealed by the guardian, and a letter delivered unto me, to shew that I had washed myself in the river Jordan, I departed from Grand Cairo; but the rest of the country is very easy to be entered; yet in the city of Jerusalem are three Christians for one Turk, and many Christians in the country round about, but they all live poorly under the Turk.

Now concerning how the country about Jerusalem lieth, for your more easy and perfect understanding, I will familiarly compare their several places, with some of our native Eng-

land, but only dried dates, nor any of his household. Whereby you may partly perceive the barrenness of the country at this day . . .

And having my certificate sealed by the guardian, and a letter delivered unto me, to shew that I had washed myself in the river Jordan, I departed from Grand Cairo; but the rest of the country is very easy to be entered; yet in the city of Jerusalem are three Christians for one Turk, and many Christians in the country round about, but they all live poorly under the Turk.

Now concerning how the country about Jerusalem lieth, for your more easy and perfect understanding, I will familiarly compare their several places, with some of our native Eng-

land, but only dried dates, nor any of his household. Whereby you may partly perceive the barrenness of the country at this day . . .

And having my certificate sealed by the guardian, and a letter delivered unto me, to shew that I had washed myself in the river Jordan, I departed from Grand Cairo; but the rest of the country is very easy to be entered; yet in the city of Jerusalem are three Christians for one Turk, and many Christians in the country round about, but they all live poorly under the Turk.

Now concerning how the country about Jerusalem lieth, for your more easy and perfect understanding, I will familiarly compare their several places, with some of our native Eng-

land, but only dried dates, nor any of his household. Whereby you may partly perceive the barrenness of the country at this day . . .

And having my certificate sealed by the guardian, and a letter delivered unto me, to shew that I had washed myself in the river Jordan, I departed from Grand Cairo; but the rest of the country is very easy to be entered; yet in the city of Jerusalem are three Christians for one Turk, and many Christians in the country round about, but they all live poorly under the Turk.

Now concerning how the country about Jerusalem lieth, for your more easy and perfect understanding, I will familiarly compare their several places, with some of our native Eng-

land, but only dried dates, nor any of his household. Whereby you may partly perceive the barrenness of the country at this day . . .

And having my certificate sealed by the guardian, and a letter delivered unto me, to shew that I had washed myself in the river Jordan, I departed from Grand Cairo; but the rest of the country is very easy to be entered; yet in the city of Jerusalem are three Christians for one Turk, and many Christians in the country round about, but they all live poorly under the Turk.

Now concerning how the country about Jerusalem lieth, for your more easy and perfect understanding, I will familiarly compare their several places, with some of our native Eng-

land, but only dried dates, nor any of his household. Whereby you may partly perceive the barrenness of the country at this day . . .

And having my certificate sealed by the guardian, and a letter delivered unto me, to shew that I had washed myself in the river Jordan, I departed from Grand Cairo; but the rest of the country is very easy to be entered; yet in the city of Jerusalem are three Christians for one Turk, and many Christians in the country round about, but they all live poorly under the Turk.

Now concerning how the country about Jerusalem lieth, for your more easy and perfect understanding, I will familiarly compare their several places, with some of our native Eng-

land, but only dried dates, nor any of his household. Whereby you may partly perceive the barrenness of the country at this day . . .

And having my certificate sealed by the guardian, and a letter delivered unto me, to shew that I had washed myself in the river Jordan, I departed from Grand Cairo; but the rest of the country is very easy to be entered; yet in the city of Jerusalem are three Christians for one Turk, and many Christians in the country round about, but they all live poorly under the Turk.

Now concerning how the country about Jerusalem lieth, for your more easy and perfect understanding, I will familiarly compare their several places, with some of our native Eng-

land, but only dried dates, nor any of his household. Whereby you may partly perceive the barrenness of the country at this day . . .

And having my certificate sealed by the guardian, and a letter delivered unto me, to shew that I had washed myself in the river Jordan, I departed from Grand Cairo; but the rest of the country is very easy to be entered; yet in the city of Jerusalem are three Christians for one Turk, and many Christians in the country round about, but they all live poorly under the Turk.

Now concerning how the country about Jerusalem lieth, for your more easy and perfect understanding, I will familiarly compare their several places, with some of our native Eng-

land, but only dried dates, nor any of his household. Whereby you may partly perceive the barrenness of the country at this day . . .

And having my certificate sealed by the guardian, and a letter delivered unto me, to shew that I had washed myself in the river Jordan, I departed from Grand Cairo; but the rest of the country is very easy to be entered; yet in the city of Jerusalem are three Christians for one Turk, and many Christians in the country round about, but they all live poorly under the Turk.

Now concerning how the country about Jerusalem lieth, for your more easy and perfect understanding, I will familiarly compare their several places, with some of our native Eng-

land, but only dried dates, nor any of his household. Whereby you may partly perceive the barrenness of the country at this day . . .

And having my certificate sealed by the guardian, and a letter delivered unto me, to shew that I had washed myself in the river Jordan, I departed from Grand Cairo; but the rest of the country is very easy to be entered; yet in the city of Jerusalem are three Christians for one Turk, and many Christians in the country round about, but they all live poorly under the Turk.

Now concerning how the country about Jerusalem lieth, for your more easy and perfect understanding, I will familiarly compare their several places, with some of our native Eng-

land, but only dried dates, nor any of his household. Whereby you may partly perceive the barrenness of the country at this day . . .

And having my certificate sealed by the guardian, and a letter delivered unto me, to shew that I had washed myself in the river Jordan, I departed from Grand Cairo; but the rest of the country is very easy to be entered; yet in the city of Jerusalem are three Christians for one Turk, and many Christians in the country round about, but they all live poorly under the Turk.

Now concerning how the country about Jerusalem lieth, for your more easy and perfect understanding, I will familiarly compare their several places, with some of our native Eng-

land, but only dried dates, nor any of his household. Whereby you may partly perceive the barrenness of the country at this day . . .

And having my certificate sealed by the guardian, and a letter delivered unto me, to shew that I had washed myself in the river Jordan, I departed from Grand Cairo; but the rest of the country is very easy to be entered; yet in the city of Jerusalem are three Christians for one Turk, and many Christians in the country round about, but they all live poorly under the Turk.

Now concerning how the country about Jerusalem lieth, for your more easy and perfect understanding, I will familiarly compare their several places, with some of our native Eng-

land, but only dried dates, nor any of his household. Whereby you may partly perceive the barrenness of the country at this day . . .

And having my certificate sealed by the guardian, and a letter delivered unto me, to shew that I had washed myself in the river Jordan, I departed from Grand Cairo; but the rest of the country is very easy to be entered; yet in the city of Jerusalem are three Christians for one Turk, and many Christians in the country round about, but they all live poorly under the Turk.

Now concerning how the country about Jerusalem lieth, for your more easy and perfect understanding, I will familiarly compare their several places, with some of our native Eng-

land, but only dried dates, nor any of his household. Whereby you

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., WEDNESDAY, DEC. 10, 1919

EDITORIALS

The Mississippi to European Eyes

If the American people were not so well used to the notion of great rivers running their courses through productive areas of the United States without being made to do service as carriers, there might be ground for surprise that the remarks of certain Europeans who have been visiting this country as a group of the International Trade Commission, expressing wonder that the Mississippi River is being so little used as a waterway, have not attracted wider attention. In the opinion of Dr. Luigi Luigi, an authority on canals and a builder of some of the greatest harbors in Europe and South America, the United States can profitably expend hundreds of millions of dollars in preparing and equipping the Mississippi River for shipping. He is sure, moreover, that the speed of the returns will be surprising. Pellerin de la Touche, president of four French trans-Atlantic steamship lines and head of the Paris-Mediterranean Railway, declares that Europe would be enthusiastic over such a system of river highways, one river leading to another, and all eventually reaching the sea. He is certain of the profit that will come from establishing freight lines upon these rivers, and, once established, he says, the movement will never stop. Marshall Stevens, head of the English company that built the Manchester canal, states very definitely his belief that, rather than dismantle the great war shipyards at Hog Island, the Hog Island plants should be kept busy for at least five years building barges for the Mississippi River. "The railways fought the Manchester ship canal," he says, "but we built it. Still they fought it. But at last, when one road made a connection with it, the others fell over one another to link up with our property. They spent millions of dollars for terminals. The American railways will learn that water traffic makes them doubly prosperous."

In view of statements like these, toleration of the lethargy that exists in the United States with respect to the development of the Mississippi for freight traffic seems unthinkable. The state of mind, of government and people, with respect to this river, can be nothing less than a deadlock induced by tremendous forces, which, obviously, neutralize one another, allowing no movement. Attempts to develop the river again and again reach the stage of intelligent and entertaining talk. They stimulate a considerable enthusiasm, even amongst those who may have no immediate interest in the river itself or waterway traffic as a business. But always such movements atrophy. They go off in gas. Nothing happens. And yet, at the mouth of the river is a great seaport, which, as a municipality and as an aggregation of business factors, has long dealt with the possibilities of river traffic progressively. New Orleans has no mean or narrow views of the Mississippi River and the effect of its developed traffic. Vast sums have been spent there to align the railroads in proper relation with the water front. They have been separated from the commercial traffic of the city streets. They have been led alongside freight houses, warehouses, trans-shipment platforms, and elevators so modern, so well systematized, and so correlated with the river as to make easy the bringing in of freight by ocean ships, river craft, or railroad trains and the handling or storing of it without confusion. St. Louis, also, has taken a forward look in matters of this sort. Doubtless, it hopes to share in whatever river traffic may develop, and its plan seems to be to center upon its own water front the developing traffic of the upper river and the great east and west tributaries, the Ohio and the Missouri.

But the movement of goods in this vast country is not at present predominantly north and south; it is west and east. The greatest rail transportation lines have been developed on the east and west basis. These lines are the pocket nerves of the dominant financial groups in whose hands the country's development has been largely concentrated. These lines, also, are the commercial heart-strings of the ports which dot the Atlantic seaboard. In and out of these ports ply steamships, at the behest, largely, of those same financial interests that are responsible for the existing railroad freight routes of the country. What would be the effect on these great east and west systems or upon the trade of those great ports of the Atlantic seaboard, if the barges that Hog Island could build in five years should be put into effective freight-carrying service on the Mississippi River and its tributaries? Possibly this question is what atrophies river development.

Yet, that proper use of the Mississippi as a waterway can militate against the great seaports of the country's eastern edge is surely not the meaning of those remarks of the visiting experts from across the Atlantic. In their spontaneous expressions there was no hint of fearfulness lest the development of a north and south transportation route, by waterway, in the heart of the country, should check business on the east and west routes by rail. If their expressions meant anything, they meant that the development of the Mississippi would be generally beneficial, that it would stimulate new business, that it would increase the bulk of traffic in a way to bring profit to all concerned. Nobody wants this great waterway to be developed as a means of contesting with or fighting the railroads. Everybody wants it developed as a means of cooperating with the railroads. Not to put the railroads out of business, but to make them and the general transportation service of the country more complete and better able to handle the business of the country is the object of Mississippi River development. That so little has been accomplished in this sort of cooperation, at a time when rail and water routes are alike in the hands of the government, is surprising, especially in view of the favorable declarations of the Railroad Administration and the enthusiastic expressions of commercial men in river cities. The European visitors,

however, have correctly set forth the worth of the Mississippi to the country. Whether transportation routes remain under the direct control of the government or pass again into private hands, the river should be coordinated with them. Neither lethargy nor special interest should prevent this great asset from being used.

Rival Claims to Tangier

It is never well to underestimate Morocco as a storm center, and the statesmen of Europe, after the many bitter experiences of past years, are not likely to do so. Nevertheless, with so much else, apparently of much greater importance, to attend to there may be a tendency, far from desirable, to let matters drift in regard to that country until a real problem of first magnitude develops. The present trouble centers round the international zone of Tangier. This zone, some 140 square miles in extent, is practically an enclave in the Tetuan Riff, which is a part of the Spanish protectorate, and upon its formation, under the Franco-Spanish treaty of 1912, those in any way acquainted with the actual conditions fully recognized the delicate nature of the compromise which had been arrived at. The whole settlement in Morocco was, of course, one of the last of those great pre-war settlements, worked out in strict accordance with the best traditions of the old diplomacy. Morocco was apportioned between France and Spain; Germany was compensated for her exclusion by a grant of territory elsewhere; and Great Britain was assured her continued control of the Straits of Gibraltar by the cession of the Riff to Spain, and the internationalization of Tangier.

Now, neither France nor Spain liked the internationalization of Tangier. Spain, not unnaturally, regarded the arrangement as depriving her of territory of one of its most obvious outlets; whilst France was strongly of the opinion that the question would have been solved much more satisfactorily by handing over the zone to her, under certain guarantees. The seven years that have passed since the arrangement was concluded have not tended to improve matters. It is generally admitted that the management of the international zone has been deplorably bad; whilst the failure of Spain to secure the pacification, let alone the development, of the territory committed to her charge is a simple matter of record. How far the failure of the international régime in Tangier is due to its own inherent inefficiency, and how far it has been brought about deliberately for an ulterior purpose it is not possible to say. Connected or unconnected with the failure, the fact remains that, for several years past, the French have been doing everything in their power to bring about the Frenchification of Tangier. They have succeeded in creating a French atmosphere in the town, whilst the French colony in Tangier makes no secret of its aspirations, namely, that Tangier should become French under the nominal suzerainty of the Sultan. Spain has failed very badly in the Spanish zone. France has succeeded brilliantly in the French zone. The answer, therefore, to the question, Who shall step in and right the wrongs in Tangier? is, so the French consider, quite obvious.

Spain, however, is very far from taking this view of the matter. On the contrary, she is firmly convinced that Tangier should be Spanish, and her recent belated success against Raisuli is likely to confirm her in this attitude. French statesmen and Spanish statesmen still vie with each other in their protestations of devotion to a Franco-Spanish entente, but each group is equally emphatic that the Tangier question can only be settled along the lines which it advocates. How far Great Britain is still of the opinion that her interests are involved in the issue, it is not possible to say. Both France and Spain, however, would do well to remember that the present Moroccan settlement is an international settlement, and that the international zone around Tangier is very much a part of that settlement.

Employment of Women in Britain

THERE is nothing to be gained by attempting to Burke the fact that in Great Britain, as in other countries, one of the most urgent problems awaiting solution, today, is the problem of unemployment. In spite of all the provisions which were supposedly made during the war to meet a contingency which practically every one, who thought of the matter at all, foresaw; in spite of all the schemes which were elaborated and financed; it only requires a glance at the advertising columns of the daily papers, or the smallest inquiry into the matter, to discover that unemployment in Great Britain has reached very serious dimensions indeed.

Now, it is easy enough to declare, as was done recently, by the organizer of the Association of Women Clerks and Secretaries, that this state of affairs is due to the "bankrupt" policy of the government which has failed in its efforts at reconstruction, but such a declaration involves a very narrow view of the situation. The government could, no doubt, have done much that it has not done. But that could safely be said of any government. The root causes of the problem lie much deeper than that. Some years ago, at a time of so-called depression in the boot and shoe trade in England, when many shoe factories were closing down or putting their hands on short time, because of an apparent overstocking of the market, a well-known economist pointed out that, notwithstanding all this, there were many hundreds of thousands of children in Great Britain who had no shoes at all, and literally millions of men and women who stood sorely in need of new shoes. And so, today, at a time when all the world is crying out for any and every conceivable product of labor, in well-nigh unlimited quantities, the great problem to be solved is declared to be unemployment.

It would be absurd, of course, to suggest that there is a royal road to the solution of this problem. But whilst it may not be possible to say what should be done, simply because there are so many things that could be done, nevertheless, it is quite possible to say what should not be done, and one of these things undoubtedly is the attempt being made, in certain quarters, to thrust women back into the position which they occupied before the war, in regard to the world's work. If the past five years

have gone to establish anything, they have gone to establish the inalienable right of women to cooperate on equal terms with men in every human activity. Every act of liberation which has been extended to women has been really based on a recognition of this right, and British trade unions will make a grave mistake if they attempt to take, as some of them are doing, an attitude contrary to this basic demand.

Viewed as such a problem should be viewed, from a world standpoint, the demand for labor must be seen as one of quite unparalleled urgency, offering employment at wages better than ever before to everyone. If this fact were taken as the starting point from which to work out the problem, instead of, as at the present time, the really absurd doctrine of "a limited amount of work for a limited number of people," the solution of the unemployment question would be quickly assured.

The Women's Industrial League, which has done splendid work in behalf of the women workers since the signing of the armistice, has, from the beginning, fully recognized the prior claim to employment of the returned soldiers and sailors, together with the skilled men who assisted in training and supervising in the engineering and other factories. The members of the association are, indeed, insistent that "the men who gave up jobs to go to the front should have those jobs back again." What they desire, and what should undoubtedly be accorded them, is a recognition of the basic right of women to employment "in any field where their work can be utilized for the service of the nation and for their own individual development."

Canada and Trade With Greece

OF THE many acts of farsighted statesmanship for which Sir Robert Borden, the Canadian Premier, has been responsible, few have been productive of more continuous usefulness than the establishment of the trade mission which he dispatched to London, some time before the signing of the armistice. The work intrusted to this commission was to deal, at first hand, with the great problems of reconstruction in Europe, and to place the Canadian producers in touch with those requiring Canadian products, thus making the resources of the Dominion as available as possible wherever they were most needed. This trade mission to London was later supplemented by the formation of a Canadian Trade Commission with its headquarters in Ottawa, and the two have since worked together for the promotion of Canadian trade all over the world.

Amongst the many interesting developments looked for in the near future is a great increase in the trade between the Dominion and Greece. At the present time, as was recently explained to a representative of this paper by Mr. A. G. Macheras, the Greek Consul-General in Canada, there are practically no imports from Greece; but this is almost entirely due to the lack of shipping, an obviously temporary disability. Greece offers a very excellent market for all kinds of Canadian goods, and has many commodities much needed in Canada to offer in exchange. Mr. Macheras advocates very strongly the formation of a Canadian board of trade in Athens, or else that the interests of Canada should be looked after by a specially appointed attaché at the British Embassy, or by a Canadian trade commissioner. Greece needs Canadian leather goods, shoes, timber, lumber, flour, paper, and Canadian wheat, and Mr. Macheras maintains that Canadian business men will find it well worth their while to visit Greece and study for themselves the conditions and requirements of the country.

Now, unquestionably, the great point to be watched in developing trade between Canada and Greece is the securing and maintaining of an equitable rate of exchange. Canadian exports increased by 1000 per cent during the war, and, although they have naturally fallen off considerably since the signing of the armistice, they are still very much greater than before the war. The one thing that will render possible a proper maintenance of these exports will be the encouragement of imports. No country can be solely, or even predominantly, an exporting country for long. Sooner or later, it will be surrounded by the tariff wall of a badly broken exchange, which cannot be lowered, save by the most temporary and artificial means, until it begins to import from its customers to a considerable extent.

In ordinary circumstances, it is true, each country might be trusted to look after its own interests in this respect. But the circumstances are not ordinary, and Greece, with more than half her mercantile marine at the bottom of the sea, will, like every other nation hard hit by the war, need, for a while, to be helped to sustain her part in that great work of give and take which constitutes international commerce.

Snowsheds

IN THE snowsheds the limited, which has been tearing along over the plains, and the freight, which has been coming on more like a rather rapid caterpillar, both have to puff their way up the mountain side as best they can with a more democratic fellow feeling. Of course, the limited has the right of way; but, even so, it has calmed down to less than the former speed of its humbler fellow traveler. Thus the sense of speed is, after all, relative. The limited itself seems tame beside the aeroplane, especially so when we realize that the latter spurns and soars above any such makeshift as a snowshed. And yet for such transportation, both passenger and freight, as must still crawl along the crinkled parts of the earth's surface, the snowsheds are a grateful protection.

Obviously they are mainly utilitarian. The railroad was not constructed merely for the pleasure of the idle tourist who, even in these days of fares strictly at so much a mile plus the war tax, pays cheerfully for his two tickets that he may loll alone in a compartment. To the railroad builder the freight was the main thing. Nevertheless, for even the tourist in his compartment there ought to be a Stevensonian sort of enjoyment of unpleasant places in the going, at least for the first time, through the snowsheds. Indeed, this tortuous, semi-lighted cavern of a way is not altogether unpleasant. And certainly the mountains themselves, with all their firs weighted down

by the fresh snowfall, are not. Through the cracks between the boards that sometimes open up into little windows one gets a flickering motion-picture-like view of the scenery that for a few moments at a time is fascinating. And then, too, what amounts to an almost continuous tunnel, notwithstanding its occasional openings, is bound to be a little world to itself, with semaphores and even little stations, like isles of safety, inside. From the observation car one will enjoy, for a time, the contemplation of this strange world with all its windings. The main feeling is, of course, the sense of being sheltered.

Sometime progress may evolve more or less radical improvements in the snowsheds. They may, for instance, be made of more substantial materials than the present blackened timbering. Intelligent ingenuity should certainly be able to contrive better ways of opening large portions of the sheds to the outer world when no storm is actually playing at rage. From any point of view, however, this snake-like thing that lies in the high places is picturesque and interesting. If it were not there in the winter, the train might frequently be swept off its feet, or buried in a foot-an-hour snowfall. And if it were not there in the summer, less reason might there be for one's stopping off at the charming little spots in the wildest passes. Assuredly, then, the thing for the traveler to do is to decide, before he starts on his journey, that he is going to enjoy even the snowsheds, and be grateful for such vistas as he can get through the openings where the snow is evidently less determined to drift in its own free way. Then he will not be tempted to choose always those railroads that have no need for this elaborate protection because they go through the lower passes.

Notes and Comments

AN INTERESTING revival of a picturesque old institution, the "link boy," is to be witnessed in the British capital during foggy weather. The London General Omnibus Company is establishing a service for signaling and guiding busses with electric torches. For this duty it is reported that thirty-four of the busiest centers of traffic have been selected. The romance of a departed London clings round the historic link boys. Nor did those casual bearers of flaring torches of pitch and tow work always for the public weal. Times change, and the torchman of the London bus will not have very much in common with the link boys of a past century. It is curious that, at a time when the London fog has lost so much of its density, and has become so far less frequent, the Omnibus Company should provide a new branch of public service for the special purpose of dealing with it.

NOWADAYS the railroads of New England follow the lines of the old turnpikes, and the turnpikes are forgotten; but enough information about them has been gathered by Frederic J. Wood to make a 600-page book particularly interesting, for it shows the turnpikes as a solution of a highly important after-the-war transportation problem in the 1790's, and reveals the turnpike makers as the original American public service corporations. The development of the new nation called for roads, but towns, counties, and states were too impoverished by the war to build them. The solution of the difficulty was found by leaving the construction of the roads to private investment, and the turnpike corporations came into being, building and maintaining the turnpikes for the revenue collected in tolls. Turnpikes, however, were not profitable. One judges that this fact was realized in the beginning, and that many who backed the enterprises did so more because they were public-spirited citizens than because they expected financial returns.

UNDoubtedly one of the great results of the World War has been the conserving of food supplies. This is especially so in Great Britain, where the rations stipulated by the Food Controller were faithfully adhered to. Even fruit is conserved by canning, and no more will it be possible to see barrels of fruit rotting in the sun at the wayside stations on account of a too abundant supply. In fact, John Bull, like the daughter of the California fruit grower, now "eats what he can, and cans what he can't." As an indication of the growth of the canning business in the British Isles, one company, which started in 1909 with an output of 500 cases, has now reached 10,000 cases of fruit, each case containing two dozen cans. The great demand from the Far Eastern and South African markets is said to be due to the excellent quality of the fruit, to the improved method of sealing the tins without soldering, and also to the fact that the interior is protected with a hard lacquer which resists corrosion by the acids and thus preserves the original flavor.

AMERICAN business acumen has taken immediate cognizance of the spread of the new phonetic writing in China, and it shows how well the inventors of the new writing have solved their problem that American manufacturers are already able to supply China with typewriters fitted with these recent substitutes for the ancient Chinese ideographs. Chinese business men, to be sure, already used a kind of typewriter, a cumbersome machine with 8000 ideographs, which was operated chiefly to make carbon copies, although expert Japanese typists have succeeded in using it as the ordinary typewriter is used. But the new phonetic writing provides a keyboard as easy to manipulate as that of any typewriter, and as the new system bids fair to come rapidly into common use, one may believe that a new means of livelihood is opening in China. It will be interesting to see whether the typical Chinese typist will be a "typewriter girl" or a "typewriter boy."

MR. WINSTON CHURCHILL is nothing if not versatile. His latest achievement, a portrait of Sir John Lavery, to be seen in the exhibition of the Royal Society of Portrait Painters, has of course attracted much attention at the Grafton Galleries. Such a resource as painting for leisure hours is not within the capacities of many Cabinet ministers, and Mr. Churchill must feel this portrait has placed another feather in his cap, for has not a critic allowed that it has "a certain amount of artistic merit"?